

The Nation

VOL. XLII.—NO. 1059.

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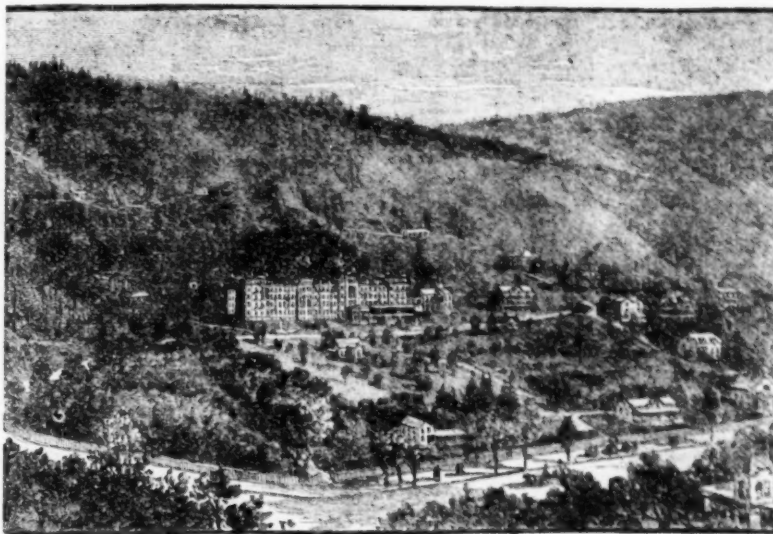
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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1885.

The Week.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has signalized his Administration by no act more decisively right and conspicuously just than by bringing under review the suit instituted in the Attorney-General's office to set aside the Bell Telephone patent. The fact that the suit was at once dismissed when the President called for the reasons why it was begun in an *ex-parte* manner, is sufficient proof that the reasons were not good, and that the step taken by the Solicitor-General was indefensible. Attorney-General Garland does not make a satisfactory defence of himself; for, although it is true that he did not order or authorize the suit to be begun, it was his duty, upon his return to his office, to have done what the President has now done—that is, to have reviewed the action taken by the Solicitor-General in his absence. And this was all the more incumbent on him since he was a party having an interest in the suit. All that needs to be said is that the President has gained in public estimation through this incident as much as some other people have lost.

A correspondent of the *World* has had an interview on the political situation with Judge Thurman, of Ohio, in which he is reported as saying of the New York Independents:

"What will they do? Why, I think it is very plain what they will do. They are going back about as fast as they can. I was opposed to having anything to do with them from the first. I never had any confidence in them. I have just been reading the *New York Times* this morning, and its attacks on Governor Hill are surprisingly bitter. It is worse than it was before. No, I don't think we can trust the Mugwumps, as you call them."

This is on the whole the most sensible Democratic talk about the Mugwumps we have seen for a good while. No better advice can be given to Democratic politicians than "not to trust the Mugwumps." There is nothing which the Mugwumps so much desire as not to be trusted by the politicians of either party. What they seek, indeed, above all things to inspire in both is distrust. They want no politician to be able to count on their support for the things he would most like to do. They seek to diffuse through all party conventions a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty. What Judge Thurman means by "not having anything to do with them," we do not know. Who has "had anything to do" with the Mugwumps? The Mugwump does not wish either Republicans or Democrats "to have anything to do" with him in the sense in which politicians understand that term. He is essentially a solitary animal, and prefers to "flock by himself," as Lord Dundreary says. The only place he cares to meet politicians or have anything to do with them is at the polls, and for his presence there he is indebted to no man's favor, and his sole business is to leave little notes for the active politicians on both sides, expressing his approval or disapproval of their goings on. By all means let him be distrusted, for he is not trustworthy.

The latest reinforcement against the Mugwumps received by the Life-Long Democrat comes in the person of Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, some time editor of the *World*, and more recently a candidate for the Italian mission, and opposed for that office by the *New York Times*, on the ground that he would, if appointed, follow the example of Alaric and plunder Rome. He writes a longer letter than either the Life-Long or the Jeffersonian Democrat, and, as well as we can make out, indicates that he dislikes Mugwumps, thinks they did not help Cleveland, and wishes they would not continue to vote the Democratic ticket. The letter is so long, and so well fortified with "significant" figures, that we fear hardly any of the *Sun* Democrats will find time to read it, as they all, or nearly all, have to repeat the words aloud when reading anything, which of course is very tedious, and prevents any close following of the sense. No Mugwump, we feel sure, will read it on seeing the signature, owing to a profound indifference on their part about Mr. William Henry Hurlbert's opinions on all subjects.

Mr. Davenport's letter of acceptance will strengthen him in the estimation of the Independent voters. He does, what the Republican platform would have done had it been the production of sensible men, recognizes President Cleveland's sincerity as a civil-service reformer, and his determination to enforce "in good faith the policy to which he stands committed." Indeed, in speaking of his own position toward the reform, Mr. Davenport uses the President's identical language: "I believe in civil-service reform," and again recognizes the President's work by adding, "and welcome any action by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it." This is a complete justification of the Independents' position, that in supporting Mr. Davenport they are taking the only course possible for approving President Cleveland's policy. Every day's developments are adding force to what Mr. Davenport says about the opposition of the Democratic party to the President's course, and nothing will show that party the folly of such opposition except defeat.

Aside from the issue of civil-service reform, Mr. Davenport dwells only upon two points in the platform, the silver question and the labor problem. On both these his views are sound and well defined. He wisely makes civil-service reform, or the question of good government, the leading issue in the canvass, and unmistakably indicates that he is some thing more than a mere partisan candidate by declaring a "sincere purpose," in case of his election, "to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and with firm regard to the interests of the State." These are sound Independent doctrines, and armed with them the Independents can brush aside the trumpery platform constructed by Col. George Bliss as unworthy of further consideration. Mr. Davenport has cleared away all the rubbish with which foolish Republican partisans were

endeavoring to obscure the real issue, and has put the campaign in its true light before the people. This letter will inevitably force Governor Hill to come out more openly than ever as the candidate of the spoilsmen of his party, for on that ground alone has he even a shadow of a hope of success. He must follow the course marked out for him by the *Sun*, and repel scornfully the support of all the "dudes and aristocrats."

According to present appearances, the Ohio Democrats have got their thrashing. The majority against them may not be large, but it is sufficient. They have lost their State ticket, and probably the Legislature also. They carried both at the election two years ago. They have misused the advantages which the fair fame of President Cleveland's Administration placed in their hands, by failing to endorse his civil-service policy, and by treating it with ill-disguised contempt or open hostility. They went into the campaign with no issue that appealed to the popular desire for reform of any sort. The spoils system and the liquor interest were their main reliance in the campaign. Governor Hoadly, it must be allowed, was better than his party, but his ability and good character were overborne in the public estimation by his surroundings, and outweighed by the bad conduct of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gang. The apprehension existed that if the Democrats carried the State, John R. McLean would be elected Senator by the same influences that elected Payne in place of Pendleton, and this apprehension received a powerful impulse, a few days before the election, through the publication of a lot of affidavits affirming that McLean had been driving around Cincinnati in a hack, offering greenbacks to local Republican leaders to betray their legislative ticket. Everybody was prepared to credit such a statement, and its damaging effect was heightened by the belief that McLean would not plant his money in this way unless he expected to reap the harvest of the Senatorship. The returns indicate that the Prohibition vote was drawn from both parties about equally, and that the Germans voted the Republican ticket as heretofore. The total Prohibition vote is almost 25,000, or more than double the vote given for St. John last year.

General Logan has taken hold of the sectional issue in a way which is calculated to show Senators Hoar and Sherman, and ex-Governor Long, that they have a good deal to learn yet before they can do the subject justice. Like all the other advocates of the issue, the General starts off by saying he is willing to "stand alone," if necessary, in its defence. Evidently there is a lack of popular sympathy which is felt in common by all of them. The General does not dwell so much as the others upon the suppression of the negro vote, but he comes out with great vigor upon the "treason-stained saddle" of the late Robert E. Lee, and appears to be under the impression that it is running for the Governorship of Virginia. This is

a very strong card, and a photograph of the saddle, with the treason stains well defined, ought to be forwarded at once to Messrs. Hoar, Sherman, and Long, and published in the *Tribune* and the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. It is a much more vital aspect of the issue than the utterances of either Jeff Davis or Robert Toombs.

Ex Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain has written a very pungent letter to the *Boston Advertiser*, in answer to Messrs. Hoar, Long, Lodge, and others, on "the bloody-shirt" question. He makes the point that to continue railing at and threatening the South, after the Republican party had voluntarily relinquished all attempt to control it, was bad and mischievous politics. But he goes further than this, and fairly slaughters the unfortunate Hoar, by showing that, by the corrupt agreement which he and his Republican brethren in the Senate entered into with Mahone, he helped fasten on the negroes of Virginia a far more degrading yoke than any imposed on them by the white Bourbons in other States, besides helping to degrade the public service. But we warn Mr. Chamberlain that he need not expect to make Mr. Hoar wince or retreat. Long years of steeping in self-esteem have made him proof against all the arts of the rhetorician.

Mr. Hoar, to do him justice, has retracted one of the many reckless and inaccurate statements publicly made by him about the present Administration. He announced with much solemnity at the late Republican State Convention at Worcester, that the entire force of the Department of Justice had been changed by the Attorney-General. He now writes to the *Boston Herald* that this was an error; that the force of the Department of Justice contains sixty-nine persons, and of these only twenty-five have been removed. He adds, most sanctimoniously:

"Such statements ought seldom if ever to be made without being based on the authority of official records or reports, and I should not ordinarily make them without such authority. But such documents are not easily accessible relating to matters which have occurred since the adjournment of Congress. The source of information on which I relied, and supposed I could rely with entire safety, was one most friendly to the Administration; and the statement had been very widely and repeatedly circulated without contradiction."

The truth is that the Senator makes such statements nearly every time he opens his mouth about politics, and on such authority as that on which he made this one—that is, somebody on "whom he relied, and supposed he could rely with entire safety," but on whom he would not have thought of "relying" if his news had been unwelcome, or had been damaging to James G. Blaine, for instance. And further, in the present case, the Senator is in error touching the absence of contradiction. The story he adopted was contradicted in the Washington despatches of the *Evening Post*, and we think in other papers, some weeks before the Senator's speech. Mr. Cabot Lodge's reading at a club dinner a list of some half-dozen bad minor appointments, somewhere at the West, as a fair illustration of the general way in which the Administration was dealing with the civil service, was, in its disingenuousness, fully as bad as Mr. Hoar's out-and-out blundering; in fact, we think it was worse,

for it is a kind of thing that a man always does deliberately and of malice aforethought.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention on Wednesday showed that the party has at last escaped from the sway of Butlerism, the candidate named for Governor, ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston, being honorably distinguished as one of the few leaders who never concealed their contempt for the political freebooter, and who thus incurred his lasting hostility. The Convention also showed its comprehension of the fact that the only hope for the party's future is in pledging Cleveland its hearty support, although the resolution endorsing the President's policy regarding civil-service reform is decidedly halting, and adopts the old demagogical fling about the danger of creating an official class, while a similar spirit characterizes the bid for the soldier vote in the utterly false charge that the law abridges the right of veterans to office. The most hopeful feature of the gathering was the fact that it made its President a man who had sense enough to see, and courage enough to state, the truth about the party's present position, in such plain words as these:

"We must remember that we are only in the probationary period. Our triumph was as much the result of distrust on the part of the people in the candidate and leaders of the Republican party as of implicit confidence in us. We were triumphant on the faith of promises made, and because, as a pledge of our sincerity, we nominated a man for President who in his official life was an embodiment of the sound principles of our party platform. Honor and patriotism alike demand that our pledges to the people shall be kept and faithfully carried out, so that when our years of probation are at an end the voters of the land shall say: 'Well done, good and faithful servants,' and intrust us with their affairs for four years more."

The Convention failed to take the pronounced position in favor of a reform policy which Mr. Fitzgerald here assumed, but it at least showed that the party in Massachusetts did not propose to follow the example of the Bourbons who secured control in New York.

The contest between the liquor-dealers and the general public in Wisconsin is growing very bitter, and developing some features of general interest. The last Legislature passed a law raising the minimum fee for licenses throughout the State to \$200, and allowing any municipality to increase the rate to a maximum of \$500. Compared with the system in operation in the neighboring State of Illinois, and in view of the growing sentiment everywhere in favor of imposing heavier license fees, this was a moderate proposition, which the liquor interest would have been wise to accept without grumbling. Instead of doing so, the dealers have furiously opposed every movement toward securing the higher rates, and they have begun to apply boycotting tactics to people who favored such movements. The tone of a State Convention which they have just held at Milwaukee was thoroughly insolent and overbearing, and betrayed a singular obtuseness to the prevailing feeling among the people. When liquor-sellers boast of being "more powerful than any other class in the land," and endorse the policy of boycotting men for simply seeking an application of reasonable restrictions upon their traffic, they are making a bad mistake. While the public will not endorse the

utterly impracticable policy of prohibiting all sales of liquor, it will never submit to being ruled by liquor-sellers.

The most important matter before the Georgia Legislature at its present session has been the question of restricting the powers of the State Railroad Commission. The anti-corporation movement which swept over the West under the lead of the Grangers a dozen years ago, made itself felt in the South somewhat later, and the Georgia Legislature in 1879 created a Board of Commissioners who were vested with almost dictatorial powers over the railroads. The Commissioners have never been slow to employ these powers, and the fact seems to be established that they have often abused their authority by arbitrarily reducing and changing rates without reason, and even without excuse. The companies were naturally and properly indignant at such treatment, and sought relief by pressing the passage of a bill which allowed them to make their own rates, and provided that those rates should stand until some individual or corporation should make formal complaint to the Commissioners, who were still to retain the power of changing the rates in such a contingency. The proposition was so reasonable that it should easily have commanded assent, but demagogical outcries against corporations availed to prevent its securing the constitutional majority of members required to pass a bill, although more than half of those voting supported it. The advocates of the change urged that, unless such a bill were passed, foreign capital would no longer be invested in the construction of railroads, and they are undoubtedly right, for no prudent investor will subject his money to the caprices of a board so irresponsible and omnipotent as the Georgia Commissioners now are.

The official organ of the Mormon Church has printed a long address from the Bishops, or whatever they are—John Taylor and George Q. Cannon—who have for months been trying to escape arrest at the hands of United States officers. They stand by "celestial marriage," as the sign of a standing or falling church, and show that it has been made imperative on them by divine revelation, and that they cannot give it up, in deference to Gentile prejudices, without incurring the risk of eternal damnation. Of course, under these circumstances, any good Mormon will freely incur stripes or imprisonment sooner than cut down the number of his wives. The theological arrangements of the Saints in this matter are, in fact, most comfortable. Among all other religious denominations damnation follows on doing something one likes to do very much, which of course makes their yoke a little hard for the ordinary run of sinners. But, in the Mormon Church, damnation follows on failure to follow one of the sinner's strongest inclinations. Mahomet has always been thought to have exhibited a deep knowledge of human nature in the matrimonial rules he devised for his flock. But he only permitted polygamy. In making it obligatory, the Mormon divines have far outdone him, both as theologians and social philosophers. Taylor and Cannon, following the example of party

conventions, append to their confession of faith a regular "arraignment" of the Gentiles from the moral point of view. On this very delicate ground, it must be confessed, the Saints are very strong and the Gentiles very weak. United States Christians are certainly but poorly prepared for controversy with the Mormons over the question of comparative domestic purity and matrimonial permanence.

The Grand Jury, which for some days had been in session at Green River, Wyoming, came into court Wednesday week reporting no bill against the sixteen persons arrested under charge of murdering the Chinese at Rock Springs; and on their return home in freedom to the scene of the slaughter, the accused were "treated to an enthusiastic reception" by "several hundred men, women, and children," or, in other words, the entire Rock Springs population. "Some testimony of a startling character," the telegraph says, "was given to the Grand Jury," "which is calculated to throw new light on the affair." The Rev. Timothy Thirloway, a Congregational minister, who resided at Rock Springs with his family at the time of the riot, made a sworn statement showing that the Chinese set fire to their own houses to prevent white men from robbing them of their money, which was buried in the ground underneath their dwellings. The Rev. Timothy must be, like Warren Hastings, amazed at his own moderation. It was quite open to him to charge the Chinese with suicide, or with murdering each other, or driving each other into that awful region of desolate mountains where they died of starvation or as the wild beasts' prey. Possibly he thought it safer to confine his "sworn statement" to its modest limits because there is authority for accusing the Chinese of burning houses to roast pigs. But that was in a milder climate than Wyoming, and the houses were frail and inexpensive; in short, we do not think the existence of such a race-habit can be established. The Rev. Timothy has, however, made a valuable contribution to the study of sociology. He may be supposed a little better than his neighbors, and from his behavior may be inferred the condition of public morals among all classes of society in that wild frontier region.

The ten columns of printed matter furnished to the *Herald* by Ferdinand Ward as his statement of the rise and fall of the firm of Grant & Ward, embrace very few facts not known before, and as to these it must be said that little credence is to be attached to anything except the documentary evidence introduced. Several of the persons implicated have made reply to the half-truths and whole-cloth lies embraced in the statement. Mayor Grace says that he never heard of any Government contracts or any city contracts in his dealings with Grant & Ward, and that he never asked Ward to take him (Grace) as a partner in the firm. The statement of Ward upon the latter point is altogether beyond belief, since he knew at the time when he says he declined to take Mr. Grace into partnership that Grant & Ward were insolvent, and that Grace possessed means sufficient to extricate the firm from their difficulties, and that he would be compelled as a general partner to do so. Why Ward should tell so self-evident and aimless an untruth

now is one of a great cloud of mysteries which thicken every time he opens his mouth. An accusation against Mr. George D. Morgan, of the Mercantile Trust Company, implying that he had privately pocketed \$20,000 as a bonus from Ward for a loan of \$300,000 from that institution, or from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is answered by the statement of his superior officer that he (Morgan) turned the bonus over to the corporation, and that the bonus was for loans amounting to \$1,250,000, or about 1½ per cent.—not an extravagant commission. The inferences which Ward intended the public should draw to the detriment of General Gordon, are likewise dispelled by the fact that the Georgia coal mine was examined by Ward's brother at the instance of the firm, and favorably reported on before Grant & Ward assumed General Gordon's debt at the Marine Bank—that is, Grant & Ward bought the mine after investigation and not upon any kind of compulsion, moral or legal. It was not necessary for the sons of General Grant to say anything in reply to Ward. The fact that they put actual money into the business in the beginning and had nothing left when the crash came, but were in debt to others for enormous sums, is sufficient to clear them of every charge except that of blindness.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the day is the kindly way in which men of all creeds and ministers of all denominations speak of the late Cardinal McCloskey. Fifty years ago it would have seemed impossible that a Roman prelate should be followed to the grave in this city by so many regrets and so much respect. The secret of the change is, not that the deceased Cardinal's creed has become any more acceptable, but that he, its most conspicuous professor, was above all things a minister of peace. He avoided all controversies, he turned away wrath with soft answers; he disarmed prejudices by a life of singular purity and simplicity; he covered all men, and not those of his own faith only, with the mantle of charity. There could hardly be a better propagandist than he, and yet probably no Catholic priest ever occupied himself less with propagandism.

Lord Randolph Churchill, not to be beaten by Salisbury and Gladstone, has got out a manifesto of his own, which in meaninglessness apparently closely resembles the one which Dickens ascribed to Disraeli, many years ago, in the *Household Words*, in which Dizzy declared that "others might do as they pleased, but he was for the Star and Garter, the Crown and Sceptre, the Elephant and Castle, the Blue Boar and the Red Lion," these being the signs of various well-known inns in and around London. Lord Randolph promises harmony with all the Powers, an imperial confederation for the colonies, complete reconciliation with his "Irish brethren," absolute security for the Indian Empire, and local self-government for the country districts. On the other hand, the Tories are to oppose firmly "the social ruin" threatened by the Liberal programme. Parnell, in the meantime, does not grow more conciliatory. On the other hand, he announces that the ju-

dicial rents fixed by the Commissioners under the Land Act are no more sacred than any other rents, are too high and will have to come down. The truth is, the condition of Irish agriculture and trade both seem to indicate that the rents are still much too high, or, in other words, that Ireland cannot afford a landed gentry; that the utmost the soil can do in the presence of American competition is to maintain the people actually engaged in its cultivation.

The only danger to the peace in Eastern Europe seems to arise from the warlike attitude of Greece and Serbia, each of whom claims an addition to its territory, if Bulgaria is to have one. Serbia claims, in fact, a slice of the present Bulgaria, and Greece wants Macedonia, if there is going to be anything in the nature of a redistribution. Apparently Prince Bismarck proposes to let Turkey take care of herself in case the Greeks and Servians persist in their aggressiveness, but in case they do not, to accept the unification of Bulgaria under Turkish suzerainty. It seems a very good settlement on its face, but it really contains a snare of the worst kind for the Turks. If they succeed in their military operations, they will of course carry them on in the old fashion, with massacre and pillage, and then nothing will prevent the participation of Russia in the contest, and probably of Rumania also. The Russian people will never again see their co-religionists slaughtered by the Turks without drawing the sword. Austria, too, would promptly advance on Salonica as a measure of precaution in case there was any disturbance in Macedonia, and in the end the victories of the Turks, like those they won in Serbia in 1877, would be ruinous.

The continued defeats and dissensions of the German Liberals in Cisleithan Austria have finally led to a disruption of their representation in the Reichsrath into two distinct camps, each represented by a separate Parliamentary club. The separation was consummated on the eve of the opening of the Parliament, after a last attempt by a committee to save the unity of the once so powerful party. The majority of the Liberal representatives, upwards of seventy, remained faithful to the old banner, as members of the German-Austrian Club; the minority, less than fifty, formed a new organization, named the German Club. Intrinsically, the difference between the two factions may be stated to be this: the majority are Austrians and Liberals first and Germans next; the minority are Germans first, Liberals next, and Austrians last of all. On most occasions the members of both are expected to vote in harmony in opposition to the Slavs and the Tsaaffe Cabinet, but the seceders are more irreconcilable and more vehemently outspoken. They are mostly representatives of German constituencies in provinces predominantly Slavic, like Bohemia. That the split, which was brought about by the irreconcilables, will contribute to the further decline of the German cause in Austria is doubted by nobody. It is characteristic of the national Babel which Cisleithania presents that the swearing in of the representatives, at the opening of the Reichsrath, took place in all the following languages: German, Bohemian (or Czech), Polish, Ruthene, Slovene, Wallachian (or Ruman), Italian, and Serbo-Croat.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 7, to TUESDAY, October 13, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

TRE. President having called Attorney-General Garland's attention to the comments of the press upon the action of the Solicitor-General regarding the suit to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent, Mr. Garland has made a statement to the President and the Cabinet. He says that he has always regarded himself as "incapacitated" by his interest in the Pan-Electric Company from taking any interest in the suit; that the Solicitor-General, who has the authority, acted on the request for the use of the name of the United States in the suit without the Attorney-General's knowledge; and that, the President having called the Solicitor-General's attention to the fact that by precedent the matter ought to have been referred to the Interior Department, that officer has directed the suit in question to be discontinued.

On Friday the President appointed Charles D. Jacobs to be Minister to the United States of Colombia. Mr. Jacobs is about fifty-five years of age. He was a member of the Common Council of Louisville, and was twice elected Mayor of that city. He was a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1884, and is a lawyer of ability.

President Cleveland has appointed Jabez L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., Minister to Spain. Mr. Curry is a native of Georgia, and a graduate of the University of Georgia and of the Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Confederate Congress and served in the rebel army. In 1865 he became President of Howard College, at Marion, Ala. In 1868 he went to Richmond College, Richmond, Va., as Professor of English and Mental Philosophy, and about this time, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he consented to be ordained to the ministry. He, however, declined to accept any of the numerous calls he received. During several years past Mr. Curry has been the general agent of the Peabody educational fund, and has been very active in forwarding the cause of education in the South. He has been an earnest opponent of Mahone.

There is a well-supported rumor in Washington that Mr. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, has accepted the place of Civil-Service Commissioner to be vacated on November 1st by Dorman E. Eaton. Mr. Codman has been very reluctant to accept the position because its duties necessarily interfere with his private business. Civil-service reformers will unquestionably regard the appointment of Mr. Codman as one to be highly commended. He is enthusiastically in favor of such a civil service as President Cleveland aims to secure. He has taken a leading part in the Republican politics of Massachusetts in recent years, but in 1884 refused to support Elaine.

Requests having been preferred by Generals Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, and Howard, that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently issued order sending back to their regiments all officers who have been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has decided that no exceptions shall be made to the operation of the order.

The Administration has rebuked a good many cavillers by causing the department clerks to understand that they are all at liberty to go home to vote, and to vote for whatever candidate they please, provided that they have not already exhausted their leaves of absence.

The delivery of special-stamp letters on Sunday has been made optional by the Post-office Department.

An election was held in Ohio on Tuesday for Governor and other State officers and a Legislature, which will be called upon to choose a United States Senator to succeed John Sherman, whose term expires in 1887. The people of the State also voted upon proposed amendments to four sections of their State

Constitution, which change the time of the biennial elections of State officers and Legislature to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and do away with October elections. Four tickets were in the field: Republican, headed by J. B. Foraker; Democratic, by George Hoadly; Greenback, by G. W. Northrop; and Prohibitionist, by A. B. Leonard. The latest returns indicate the election of Foraker and the Republican State ticket by about 15,000 plurality. It is also probable that the Republicans have secured a working majority of the Legislature. The Constitutional amendments are said to have been carried. The Prohibition vote is estimated at 20,000, drawn from both parties. The day was rainy. There were no serious disorders. Hamilton County probably gave a Republican majority.

The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in this State published their letters of acceptance on Friday. Ira Davenport in his letter said: "I would remark that the emphatic utterances of the Convention on the three commanding subjects of civil-service reform, the currency, and labor have my earnest concurrence. I believe in civil-service reform, and welcome any action by any official, Federal or State, which shows a sincere purpose to promote and establish it. When it comes to be thoroughly understood and its methods perfected, I am confident that it will command itself to the people through the improvement of their official service and the purification of their political life. The experience of seven months would seem to show that no matter how well disposed the President of the United States may be toward civil-service reform, or even how determined he may be to promote it, he cannot in this command the support of the party which stands arrayed in opposition to ourselves. Every day adds to the proof that the least worthy and the apparently controlling elements of that party are resolved to thwart every movement the President may make toward any enforcement in good faith of the policy to which he stands committed. I fully concur in the demand of the Convention for appropriate legislation by Congress putting an end to the silver coinage, already excessive, and calling for honest silver dollars on the basis of the gold standard."

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention was held at Worcester on Wednesday. The platform adopted contained the following planks: "We have full faith and confidence in the President, in his wise caution, his far-seeing sagacity, his courage and firmness, his determination to administer the Government in the interests of the whole people, and his devotion to the fundamental principles of national Democracy. We expect that under his Administration every reform required to make the Government pure and honest will be made; that the liberty and rights of every citizen in every section of our own country and on the soil of every foreign country will be jealously guarded and carefully preserved; that sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and that that pervading spirit of nationality will be revived which makes every citizen glory in the prosperity and honor of a common country; that the civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the Administration official sympathy with its policy—not creating an unofficial class which shall be above and beyond the people, but giving to each and every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment; that it will recognize the principle that every officer of the republic is a public servant, strictly responsible to the people, and holding his office subject to the will of the people."

Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor of Boston, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. Other nominees are ex-Senator H. H. Gilmore, of Cambridge for Lieutenant-Governor; ex-Senator Jeremiah Crowley, of Lowell, for Secretary of State; ex-Mayor Henry K. Eraley, of Fall River, for Attorney-General; Repre-

sentative Henry M. Cross, of Newburyport, for State Treasurer; and Mr. James Delaney, of Holyoke, for Auditor.

Information which daily comes from Virginia shows that the purpose of Mahone is to elect members of the Legislature enough to secure a working majority on joint ballot, and that he does not expect to elect Wise Governor. Fifty-one members of the House of Delegates will be a clear Mahone majority of two.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, has dictated the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Baltimore. The Independents and best Democrats are indignant and will bolt.

The Governor of Oregon has called an extra session of the Legislature for November 9, to choose a United States Senator.

The Mormon Church organ at Salt Lake on Wednesday night printed five columns and a half of an address from John Taylor and George Q. Cannon. It is devoted to strictures on the judicial proceedings there, calling them prejudiced and harsh. It says: "We join with all saints in invoking blessings upon the noble men and women who have exhibited their integrity to God and the cause, and their devotion to principle, by submitting to bonds and imprisonment rather than deny the faith or break the covenants."

A street-car strike in St. Louis occasioned serious riots on Thursday and Friday evenings. Quiet was completely restored on Tuesday, and all cars were running unmolested.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt in Virginia about 11:30 o'clock on Friday night.

The great explosion at Flood Rock, near Hallet's Point, New York Harbor, which has been awaited for many months, took place at 11:13 A. M. on Saturday. It was a complete success in every way. The shock was felt throughout this city, but no damage was done to property. Onlookers observed a spectacle of much grandeur. An apparently solid mass of water, acres in extent, rose about 200 feet in the air, with jets and peaks shooting up much higher. Its resemblance to an immense iceberg was remarkable. The whole river from Astoria to New York seemed to boil for a few moments, and then subsided. Vibrations were observed 50 miles away.

The work upon Hallet's Point reef was begun in 1869, and the obstruction was blown up on Sunday, September 24, 1876. As soon as the great value of what had been done was ascertained, work was begun upon Flood Rock, a reef of about nine acres in area, which obstructed the main channel between Hallet's Point and the New York shore. An island was constructed on top of the rock, and a shaft was sunk to a depth of 64 feet below low-tide level. From this main shaft radiating galleries were blasted out, and the reef honey-combed. The total length of the galleries was 21,670 feet. The roof of the galleries was drilled with 13,386 holes, of an average depth of 9 feet. These holes were loaded with cartridges containing 6 pounds of explosive. About 75,000 pounds of No. 1 dynamite and 240,000 pounds of rock-a-rock, a mixture of chlorate of potash and dinitro-benzole, were used. The blast was six times as large as that of September, 1876, and was the largest ever made.

Cardinal McCloskey died at his residence in this city at 12:50 o'clock on Saturday morning. John McCloskey, the first American Cardinal, was born in Brooklyn March 20, 1810. His early promise caused his mother, who was left a widow when he was ten years of age, to give him a liberal education. He was ordained a priest in 1834, became a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in 1844, an archbishop in 1864, and Cardinal on March 15, 1875. On January 12, 1884, Cardinal McCloskey celebrated his golden jubilee, or the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He has been in failing health for some time, and his death was expected.

FOREIGN.

A careful calculation shows that the Conservatives in the French Chamber of Deputies will probably number about 210, M. Clémenceau's Radical party 124, and the Republicans of other shades 259. M. Clémenceau's position, therefore, will be somewhat like Mr. Parnell's in the English Parliament.

It is understood that the French Cabinet have resolved to resign just before the assembling of the Chambers.

France has asked for the postponement of the date of convening the Latin Monetary Conference. The date fixed was October 12.

The French War Office received a despatch on Friday, dated Tamatave, from Admiral Miot, commander of the French forces in Madagascar, stating that the French and Hovas had an indecisive fight on the 26th of September. The French lost 21 killed and wounded, and the Hovas 200.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador to France, and M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, have arrived at an understanding by which their respective Governments will observe a strict neutrality if Turkey fights any of the Balkan States or Greece, and the other Powers hold aloof. It is believed that hostilities are inevitable, as both Serbia and Greece disregard the injunction to adopt a peace policy, and state that they will keep quiet only on condition that they be compensated. Turkish troops which formed the garrison at Salonica are moving toward the Rumelian frontier.

It is asserted in Berlin that Germany, with the approval of Russia, Austria, and England, has proposed, in a plan for the settlement of the Bulgarian question, that the following principles be observed: First, that the Greek and Serbian demands be rejected. Second, that Turkey be advised to complete her military preparations, so as to be ready to interfere in the event of Greece and Serbia moving to enforce their demands. Lastly, that the union of Bulgaria and Rumelia under Prince Alexander, the latter avowing the sovereignty of the Sultan, be recognized. France has also assented to this plan. Mr. Gladstone favors the unity of Bulgaria, but trusts that its territory will not exceed its present limits, because he fears disastrous complications.

King Milan, of Serbia, at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, declared that in the event of the union between Bulgaria and Rumelia being recognized by the Powers, Serbia would fight unless her demands for an extension of territory were granted.

The Russian Government has ordered all Russian officers to leave Bulgaria.

A despatch from Sophia, Bulgaria, on Monday said: "The populace are fleeing. Rumors are current that the Serbian army has crossed the frontier. The Government has telegraphed to Philippopolis, entreating Prince Alexander to return. A telegram from Nish says the Serbian War Office has given contracts for 6,000,000 kilos of corn. Troops are advancing toward Ak-Palanka and Leskovatz."

Lord Salisbury, the Conservative Premier, at the National Conservative Conference in Newport, Eng., on Wednesday, outlined his policy. Referring to the disturbances in the Balkans, the Premier said: "It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Rumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish Empire, and wherever it is possible to do so genuinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish, and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities which have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present I have hopes that the Powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of the Rumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Rumelia if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878." He favored a great change in the present measures for local

self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new Government's policy. People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country. He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the imperial federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped.

In the course of the speech Lord Salisbury also said he had seen no plan for the solution of the Irish question. He denied that the Crimes Act had diminished the number of outrages. He believed in a closer union of England and her colonies with a view to proving the real strength of the nation in European councils, and said that it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapening and simplifying the sale and transfer of land. He stated that the Government had received returns showing that general crime in Ireland had decreased. Boycotting was amenable to the ordinary law, which must be sternly enforced. Thirty-five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self-government to Ireland, he declared, was an open question, but it was desirable so far as possible to give Ireland the same benefits as were enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom. He was agreeable to local trials of the closing of avenues on Sunday. He thought an imperial federation would not solve the Irish question. He was in favor of an easy system for the transfer of land. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of small freeholds, which, he said, would lead to domination or corruption.

The Irish Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary seat except twelve. The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have passed a resolution condemning acts of violence and intimidation, and warning their respective flocks against indulging in illegal excesses. Such acts, they say, are certain to bring the anger of God upon the evil-doers and their families, besides disgracing the Irish people in the eyes of the civilized world.

Mr. Parnell was given a great reception at Kildare, Ireland, on Sunday. The occasion was the consecration of the church of Dr. Kavanagh. Archbishops Walsh and Croke and Bishops Duggan and Lynch were present. Archbishop Walsh denounced Dublin Castle, and declared in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenantcy. Archbishop Croke preached a semi-political sermon in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. In the afternoon Mr. Parnell made a great speech denouncing landlords and the land act of 1881. He predicted that the land act would be amended in the very near future, either by the English or by an Irish Parliament, so as to bring about a further reduction of judicial rents of 30 or 40 per cent. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to avoid outrages and violence. This meeting is taken as a significant indication of the close alliance of Irish religious and political leaders.

Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address to his constituents. In it he says: "The policy of the Tories is to regain the friendship of the Powers, which prejudice, presumption, and politeness have almost forfeited, and to use that friendship to secure European peace; imperial federation for defensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies; to conciliate by equal laws and just and firm administration the Irish brethren now irritated and estranged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may eternally endure; to place the security of the Indian empire beyond the influence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural farming population self-government, which has already benefited the great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the Empire under the guise of national councils. The abolition of the House of Lords, the disestablish-

ment of the Church, the use of its endowments for purposes of secular education, the wholesale plunder of all who acquired property by inheritance or thrift, under the guise of reform and graduated taxation—all mean social ruin, and must be confined to Mr. Chamberlain. If the people restore the Liberals to power, the Tories will patiently accept the judgment of the people, but history will mourn and wonder at the insanity of a people who deliberately flung away a priceless heritage, thereby consigning to the grave a great and glorious empire."

The London Standard (Conservative) entirely ignores Lord Randolph Churchill's manifesto.

There is a sensational report in London that the Government is determined on the annexation of Upper Burma.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, on Monday, said that all Liberals were agreed that the office of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should be abolished. He thought that in time England would voluntarily yield home rule to Ireland, maintaining, however, the rights of the Crown. Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Street, declined to pass an opinion on the subject of free education. Regarding the land question, he said he only wanted the transfer of land made easy, and did not approve of certain new-fangled proposals on the subject. He deprecated the fact that certain politicians were teaching the masses that they were slaves. The statements made by these men were absurd in the face of the recent reforms. Mr. Bright concluded with a forcible protest against a resort to arms as a means of settling international disputes. He attributed the prevailing war feeling to "jingoism" in the newspapers.

A despatch from Constantinople to the Herald on Saturday said: "Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission has been crowned with success. His understanding with the Porte on Egyptian affairs is complete, and an imperial *irade* will soon be issued sanctioning an arrangement, the principal points of which are as follows: Turkey appoints six commissioners—two for finance, two for military organization, and two for general administration. England, on her side, will appoint a similar number. When the labors of these men have been completed and Egyptian affairs have been placed on a satisfactory footing, the British occupation will cease."

Official advices have been received at Cairo from Ras Alula, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition marching to the relief of the beleaguered garrison at Kassala, to the effect that, after a severe battle, the Abyssinians defeated a large force of dervishes under Osman Digna, and that 3,000 dervishes were killed in the encounter. The Abyssinian General is now rapidly advancing on Kassala.

Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, has been appointed Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick. The Duke of Cumberland has protested against the appointment, as being himself heir to the dukedom.

A Berlin despatch says: "Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minister, purposes coming to an early agreement with the German Government with reference to the Bancroft treaty, as cases of expulsion and enrolment of Americans living in Germany in the army have largely increased."

Émile Perrin, painter, art writer, and impresario, but best known as Director of the Théâtre-Français in Paris since 1871, is dead. He was born in Rouen in 1814, and was a pupil of Gros and Delaroche.

A fire in the Charterhouse Buildings, London, on Thursday, destroyed thirteen warehouses. The loss was estimated at \$15,000,000.

The hearing of Riel's case in London was postponed on Tuesday until October 21. Riel has been again respite to October 26.

The New Zealand Government has renewed the mail service with San Francisco.

UNIFORMITY IN ELECTION SEASONS.

THE Ohio election on Tuesday was the last October election that will ever be held in that State. The last Legislature submitted to the people a proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the day for choosing State officers to the date when Congressmen and Presidents are elected—the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. All the parties declared in favor of the movement, and thus ensured the adoption of the amendment by an overwhelming majority. In the large view this was the most important feature of Tuesday's voting. Whether Hoadly or Foraker should be elected Governor for two years, or whether the Republicans or the Democrats should secure the Senatorship for six years, were matters of only transient consequence compared with the permanent result that the demoralization of "October States" in national elections is practically at an end.

One of the surest signs of political progress in the United States during the last half century is the steady approach toward uniformity in the times of election. Men now living can remember the period when the confusion which prevailed in this matter was almost appalling. Forty years ago the people not only did not cast their ballots for Presidential electors upon the same day throughout the country, but the voting actually extended over a period of a fortnight. In the famous campaign of 1840 the balloting began in Pennsylvania and Ohio upon the last Friday in October, which fell that year upon the 30th of the month, and closed in North Carolina upon the second Thursday of November, which was the 12th day. Twelve of the States voted upon the first Monday in November, two upon the first Tuesday, one on the first Wednesday, and several others upon the second Monday or second Tuesday, while New Jersey took two days (the first Tuesday and Wednesday), and New York, opening the polls on the first Monday morning, did not close them until Wednesday night. In 1840 the success of Harrison in Pennsylvania decided the election before the last States cast their ballots, and in 1844 the defeat of Clay in New York, through the defection of the anti-slavery Whigs, who supported Birney, also settled the issue days before North Carolina voted. Fortunately the people had the good sense to insist upon uniformity before the crisis which must, sooner or later, inevitably have come if the States had gone on voting for President in this helter-skelter fashion, until in some year it would have been found that the result depended upon a close State which voted last of all.

Originally there was an even greater lack of uniformity about the time of holding State elections. In Connecticut the inauguration of the Governor used to be the great holiday of the year, and, as the early part of May appeared the most favorable season for such a celebration, the election was held a few weeks earlier, in April. New Hampshire began her political year in June, and also held her election in the spring, selecting, with curious thoughtlessness, a day in early March—the worst month in the year for travelling over the country roads of that mountainous State. The first part of August would seem about as disagreeable a

time as could be picked out for an election, and yet Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri originally selected the first Monday of August, as did also States nearer the equator, like Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. Maine and Vermont chose different dates in September, while the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio were imitated by Indiana, and later by Iowa and West Virginia, in selecting the second Tuesday in October.

Reform had begun before the rebellion, Illinois, for instance, having changed from August to November; but the great changes have come about during the last fifteen years. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," had become a political motto, justified by the fact that, after the reorganization of parties in 1825, her electoral votes had never been cast for an unsuccessful candidate; and the consequence was that in every Presidential year both parties concentrated their energies upon the October State election in Pennsylvania. The State was often very close before the war, Harrison receiving only 349 more votes than Van Buren in 1840; and even after the war, although the Republicans had greatly the advantage, it was bitterly contested. The demoralization of these struggles at last became so manifest that the people rebelled against the system of a separate State election earlier than the national one, and in 1873 they heartily ratified a new Constitution which changed the time to November. Soon after, by the way, Connecticut and New Hampshire gave up their spring elections, and fell into the November column. Thus left Ohio and Indiana still to be fought for in the same old way, for the sake of the "moral effect" which a preliminary victory there would exert throughout the country. Indiana bore the brunt of the struggle as a really doubtful State until it had also wearied of the strain. The people sought to end the nuisance by changing the time to November before the election of 1880, but Mr. Hendricks persuaded the Democratic Supreme Court to overthrow the amendment on technical grounds in order to retain Indiana as an October State, and thus help his chances in the Democratic Presidential Convention. The scheme failed, so far as Mr. Hendricks was concerned, but resulted in making the State the real battleground in the Presidential election, of 1880; and its October contest in that year was probably the most debauched State election ever known in our history. The people were so thoroughly disgusted that they ratified the amendment the next time so emphatically that no question could be raised about it. West Virginia and Iowa followed their example in 1884, and now Ohio does the same thing. There are now left only eleven of the thirty-eight States which do not hold their State elections in November, and these will probably one by one follow the drift.

This change is cause for national congratulation. The whole country has suffered from having the result of a Presidential election made to turn upon the decision of what was theoretically only a State election a few weeks earlier. The old scenes in Pennsylvania every fourth October, the more recent performances in Indiana in the same month of 1880, and in Ohio in October, 1884,

were not only disgraceful, but dangerous. As the stake to be won became more valuable, the players grew more reckless, and we finally reached the point where a Vice-President elect cynically referred in a public speech to the success of his party in carrying a national election by a liberal use of "soap" in the State election upon which the larger issue was made to hinge. The fact that the people of these great States have realized the folly and danger of the old way and insisted upon a reform, in the face of persistent opposition by the professional politicians, encourages the hope that the republic will cure other evils in the administration of Government as they may arise.

TWO TYPICAL STATES.

By a rather curious coincidence there assembled last week in an Eastern and in a Western State two companies of men who had been prominent in their development as commonwealths. At Montpelier there gathered, to the number of many hundreds, members of the Vermont Legislature for more than half a century past, while at Indianapolis was held a reunion of the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51. Each occasion brought out a flood of local reminiscence, and each gathering, in its very composition, threw much light upon the history of the State. The simultaneous occurrence of the two reunions served to portray in a striking light the points of difference and of resemblance between States which are typical of two very different methods of development.

Among all the States Vermont comes the nearest to a survival of the ancient Puritan commonwealth. Settled almost exclusively by the original Puritan stock, it has always retained a large share of their peculiar character. For half a century its growth in population has been trifling, the increase in each of two decades being less than 2,000, and for the whole fifty years from 1830 to 1880 only from 280,652 to 332,286. The distribution of the population continues almost the same as in the earliest period of New England, when cities in the modern sense were unknown, and the people were thinly scattered through the agricultural sections. The largest place in the State, Rutland, has only about 12,000 people, and there are but five others with as many as 5,000 apiece. The foreign element is very small, and is chiefly massed in the towns, so that there are counties where not more than one in fifteen of the people were born abroad. The native-born are to a remarkable extent the descendants of Vermonters, only 14 in every 100 having been born in other States. Nowhere else in the country can the antiquarian discover so many communities which preserve in the closing years of the nineteenth century so many of the characteristics which distinguished them at its beginning.

While Vermont is thus still a State of one prevailing type, Indiana is a good sample of a composite commonwealth, which has grown rapidly by accretions from all parts of the country and world. In the half-century when the New England State increased her population less than one-fifth, the Western one advanced by leaps and bounds, so that its 343,

931 people of 1830 had become almost sixfold as numerous when the census of 1880 disclosed 1,978,301 souls. The extent to which Indiana has drawn from the older parts of the country is forcibly shown by the statistics as to the birthplace of the members of the Convention of 1850. Kentucky leads the list, with 22; next come Pennsylvania and Virginia, each with 19; then Ohio, with 17, and New York, with 16, while Indiana itself, although admitted to the Union a full generation before, stood sixth, with 13, followed closely by Maryland and Tennessee, with 7 apiece, by Massachusetts and South Carolina with 4 each, and by Vermont with 1. Of course, the proportions of the whole population contributed from these sources would not agree with the divisions in the Convention, but as such a body was recruited from the most prominent men in the State, the figures give a good idea of the varying forces which shared in the development of the State.

Each State has found itself able to learn from the other. It is a curious illustration of the fact that a community made up of various elements is often more open to progressive ideas than a more homogeneous one, that Indiana as early as 1850 saw the wisdom of having the Legislature meet only once in two years, while the conservatism of Vermont clung to the annual system until 1870. Indiana, on the other hand, took the New England State for a copy in its provisions for public education. The Eastern common-school system thus transplanted immediately took root and thrived finely in Western soil. While Vermont went backwards in the matter of illiteracy between 1850 and 1860, the number of adults in Indiana who could not read and write fell off from 72,710 to 62,716 in the decade after the Convention, although the population increased by more than one-third in the same period. By 1880 the Western State had caught up and passed the Eastern one, the percentage of persons returned as unable to read by the last census being 4.9 per cent. in Vermont and 4.8 per cent. in Indiana. Much stress was laid at Montpelier last week upon the services of Vermont to the Union during the war, and it is highly creditable to the little State that she contributed 35,262 men to the army out of 60,580 males of the military age in 1860, or 58 per cent. of all. Yet Indiana, despite the large Southern element in her population, did even better, with 197,147 out of 265,295, or 74 per cent., her nearness to the scene of military operations accounting in part for this remarkable showing.

The relative weight of the two States in the Government has undergone a wonderful change. Vermont once had six representatives in Congress out of 181 and Indiana but three, while now Vermont has only two out of 325 and Indiana thirteen. The transformation is only typical of that which has befallen New England as a section. In the first years of this century that part of the country contributed a quarter of the lower house; now it sends only a twelfth. It is hard for these older States to find themselves remaining almost stationary in population and thereby dwindling in political power—unless they have the shrewdness to arrest the process by retaining in service, when they can find

them, such men as Senators Edmunds and Morrill. They are inclined, not unnaturally, to feel that this apparent decay of the old stock in relative influence bodes ill for the country. It is well, therefore, that they should realize that the newer and more heterogeneous States, to which they have themselves made large contributions, are keeping pace with them in all that goes to make a successful commonwealth, and that New England may even profitably take an occasional lesson from the West.

THE TORY PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY's programme can hardly be called anything more than a rehash of Mr. Gladstone's. He proposes nearly everything that Mr. Gladstone proposes, including the cheapening of land transfers. There is evidently no fight left in the Tory leader, combative as he is by nature. In truth, it would be almost impossible for a stranger who knew nothing of the existing condition of English politics, to guess from the expository portion of the speech of an English politician of to-day to what party he belonged. It is only in the "arraignment" of the other party that he shows his colors. A state of things strikingly similar may be observed in American politics. Nobody can tell, except by reading the "arraignment" clauses, whether a platform has been issued by the Republicans or Democrats. The only marked differences between them lie in their opinions of each other. A Democrat may in fact be defined as a man who thinks Republicans never do right, and a Republican as a man who thinks Democrats always do wrong. On all other points, even civil-service reform, the two parties agree, for each is in favor of "real civil-service reform" conducted by itself, and opposed to sham civil-service reform conducted by the other—excepting, of course, Hill's followers in this city, who are opposed to reform of all kinds.

There is, therefore, one may say, nothing in English politics to-day on which the two great parties join issue. Lord Salisbury's address settles that. But there is, nevertheless, a question on the horizon which is probably more serious than any with which either of them has ever had to grapple. As the canvass goes on, and the time for the meeting of the new Parliament draws near, the prospects of such obstruction from the Irish party in the House as will prevent either Salisbury or Gladstone from fulfilling his promises to the electors on English and Scotch questions, becomes painfully apparent. In other words, the Irish question, from being the standing bore of British politics, which every English and Scotch member put as far from him as possible, has become the one question of vital importance. It stands between the English constituencies and every change which either Salisbury or Gladstone has undertaken to bring about. In whichever way the wistful English or Scotch elector turns his eyes, Parnell and his Nationalists block the way and insist on a settlement.

What makes the prospect all the more gloomy is that the old plan of governing the Irish by bargaining with the malcontents is still persisted in by both sides—that is, instead of finding out what is necessary to put Ireland

on a perfectly equal footing with England and Scotland, and then doing it without any more debate, the old mistake of asking the Irish what they will take to be quiet is still adhered to. In answer to this Parnell naturally names a very big price, that is, he says he will not be quiet, and abandon obstruction and boycotting, for anything short of legislative independence. Then there is in England another burst of denunciation of Parnell and Irishmen in general, and another burst of vows that nothing will ever induce Englishmen to submit to anything of the kind, at which Parnell smiles and goes on perfecting his arrangements.

The Tories, after reviling the Liberals for four years for not making their measures of repression in Ireland more severe, thought they could win the Parnellites over by abandoning the Liberal Coercion Bill when they came into office. There were even rumors, at the time, of a secret alliance between Parnell and Salisbury. It now plainly appears that there never was any foundation for these rumors. The abandonment of the Coercion Bill has not had the smallest effect on the policy of the Irish. They discovered under the Land League that boycotting was a good means of enforcing obedience to the League's orders. They are now using it to enforce obedience to the orders of the National League. It is a dreadful weapon, but it is powerful and effective, and it puts "the Castle" at its wits' ends, and keeps the English public in mind, as no amount of talk would do, that the Irish question is not settled, and that next winter will not be a quiet winter, in which the House of Commons will be able to postpone the consideration of Irish business and take up matters of Imperial or purely English concern.

For, unfortunately, it is a mistake, as the English public is discovering, to suppose that Irish crime and outrage are simply intended for local effect. When an obnoxious landlord, or a man who takes the place of an evicted farmer, or livery-stable keeper who supplies conveyances to the police, is boycotted, the object is not simply to bring the offender to his knees; it is also to spread the news of Irish discontent in England, and bear it in on the English mind. That it is most valuable in this way there is no denying. There are, unhappily, very few Englishmen who would read a single word Parnell or Sexton or Healy says on any political question, if the orator were not backed up by some form of turbulence or lawlessness in Ireland. If reports, if speeches, if books, if appeals, arguments, discussions of every kind known to civilized man could have settled the Irish question, it would have been settled one hundred years ago. It is because peaceable agitation has failed, because appeals to "reason and justice," to use Mr. Gladstone's phrase, have so long fallen on leaden ears, that the Irish question has risen into proportions before which politicians of both parties to-day stand appalled.

THE "EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED."

MR. WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar, delivered an address before the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard College last June, upon a class of modern society which suffers a great deal without ex-

citing much sympathy—namely, the men who, after receiving what is called "the best education the country affords," are unable to earn a living. They are now, in every modern country, a very large class as well as a very unhappy one. In France they are mainly collected in Paris, where they are said to have furnished, in very bitterness of soul, a large portion of the energy and capacity as well as the ferocity of the Commune. In Russia they are supposed to constitute the bulk of the Nihilists. In Germany, although they show no signs of hostility to society, their rapid multiplication has been such as to excite genuine alarm among those who speculate about the future of the German race. In England they pour into London and pour out to the colonies by thousands every year, after attempts, more or less feeble, to obtain a footing in some one of the learned professions. In America their case is less hard than elsewhere, because the country is so full of openings of one sort or another, and because here it costs a man far less than in the Old World to confess that he has made a mistake in the choice of a calling, and to try some occupation for which he was not bred. But the amount of silent suffering, of heart-sickness, of dying hopes among them in all countries is enormous. If they paraded the streets with banners, or described their struggles in a hall, as the uneducated unemployed do, their tale would probably be as woful as any that discontented labor has ever thundered into the ears of capital.

Mr. Rawle discusses their case mainly from the standpoint of his own profession, and he has but little comfort to offer them. He points out, what every one now sees with more or less clearness, that the day has gone by "when the mere fact of a college education is of itself an assurance of success in life." And then he most mercilessly adds, that while it was never so true that "there is plenty of room on the front bench, it cannot be known too soon that there is little room in the legal profession for mediocre talent." The reasons he gives for this are perhaps the most interesting portion of the address, as he describes with the authority of a master the profound changes which within thirty or forty years have taken place in the relations of the bar to the community at large. There is no young man thinking of adopting the legal profession who will not profit by Mr. Rawle's exposition of the great increase of the obstacles to success through mere industry and perseverance. Mr. Rawle's conclusion is that though a college education does do many other valuable things for him, it does little or nothing to start him in practice in the law.

Any detailed or adequate review of the address (which may be had now in pamphlet form) in an article like this is out of the question. We commend it to the perusal both of young professional men, and of young men intending to be professional. But in doing so we will mention some points on which we think Mr. Rawle has generalized too freely. We think, in the first place, that the overcrowding of the professions which he describes as one of the marked phenomena of our day, is not as new as he supposes it to be. The overcrowding of the bar

in England, for instance, and in all the large cities in this country, is one of our most ancient tales of wrong. We make bold to say that success seemed as hard to achieve, and was as hard, to Eldon and Erskine, as it is to the young men who are going to try their luck at it to-day in New York. Victory in open competition remains, all things considered, about as difficult in one generation as another. The game is played in all the professions on a much larger scale than it used to be, but in the competitive professions, *i. e.*, the bar and medicine, the way of the beginner has always been inexpressibly hard and toilsome, and the percentage of failures enormous.

In the next place, Mr. Rawle, while helping to dispel some mischievous delusions about the conditions of professional success, indirectly encourages what we think is also a mischievous delusion—that success in what is called "business," that is, trade, or exchange, or manufactures, is any easier than in the professions. The truth is, that anything that can be called success, that is, anything more than a salary sufficient for the meagre support of a family and an obscure and somewhat precarious existence, is just as difficult of attainment for the boy who does not go to college as for the boy who does. The great bulk of men who engage in business on their own account, beginning either in a small or great way—95 per cent. we believe it has been calculated by good authority—fail early in their career. A few of these recover, and finally achieve independence. But it is safe to say a larger proportion of the young who try business than of those who try professions sink long before middle life into a sort of cowed content as the recipients of small salaries, and, far from aiming at fame, or honor, or fortune, are only too happy if their subsistence is not precarious, as well as modest.

College education, considered as a preparation for active life, has suffered, and must always necessarily suffer, a good deal from the sort of conspicuousness which surrounds undergraduates and graduates, and from the high expectations which the expense and elaboration of a college course naturally create in the minds of parents and guardians. The truth we believe to be that at twenty-one the chances of achievement and comfort and foothold among successful men at thirty are as good for the graduate as for the boy in the store or in the machine shop or the counting-room. The ability, after saving, borrowing, or inheriting \$10,000, to invest it in a business in which it will go on yielding 20 or 30 per cent. for a series of years—say ten—in the teeth of competition, is, we believe, as rare as ability to succeed in any of the learned professions, and is as little the creation of training of any sort.

Training is of enormous value: nobody can rate its power more highly than we do. But we are inclined to believe that in most discussions about the conditions of success in life, as in most of the recent discussions about college curricula, a great deal too much has been made of it. It cannot either harm or help a man nearly as much as many people imagine. We doubt very much, for instance, whether Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., was nearly as much damaged by the attempts to teach

him Greek at college as he fancies he was. And no elective system, and no substitution of modern for ancient languages, or of science for literature, is going to make the human brain much more capacious or receptive than it now is. In spite of all the improvements made of late years in educational machinery, the difficulties of effecting an entrance into the pupil's skull remain very much what they used to be. This applies to the store and the shop and the counting-room as well as to the school and college. Every one of them does something toward enabling a mediocre man to earn his bread. But none of them does much to assist an able man to win the prizes of life. Hence attempts to formulate the conditions of success are rarely satisfactory. Most of the books which tell young men how "to make their mark" are ludicrous failures. Success in life in all the callings means ability to

"Grasp the skirts of happy chance,
And breast the blows of circumstance."

No man can be either taught to do this, or be hindered from doing it, by teaching. In winning the prizes of life the "personal equation," as it is called, does nine-tenths, the education not over one-tenth of the work. In other words, it is easy to educate a man to earn a bare livelihood, but nobody can be educated to take a seat on the front bench, or be prevented from taking it by any particular kind of education. So that we think it may be safely said to any youth who feels he has the seeds of greatness in him—that is, has the right kind of moral constitution—that it cannot hurt him to go to college, even if he means to be a machinist or a dry goods dealer, while it is likely to add enormously to the finer pleasures of a prosperous career.

BURGOYNES HANAU ARTILLERY.

As the failure of Burgoyne was the success of the American Revolution, all particulars relating to his campaign will always grow in interest. More than three thousand of his troops were Germans, and not a few of the German officers daily recorded their experiences. These manuscript journals are still to a great extent treasured in Hessian archives, and have been consulted, but by no means exhausted, by Bancroft and other historians. A volume concerning the German auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, by E. J. Lowell, was published last year. Its material was largely obtained by personal research among the state papers in Cassel, and the result was a more vivid, picturesque, and minutely accurate narrative than could otherwise have been produced. In Mr. Lowell's valuable monograph is given a list of no less than thirteen manuscripts written by German officers serving in America, and now for the most part deposited in the State Library at Cassel ("Ständische Landesbibliothek"). Congress, in aid of historical research, ought to secure the publication of them all, as it has already provided for the printing of so many Parisian documents respecting French discoveries and establishments in the Mississippi Valley. History is the last result of comparing and combining all possible *matériaux pour servir*.

Without waiting for Congressional action, Mr. William L. Stone long ago translated and published several works by the Riedels, and has since procured a copy of the Diary of G. Fausch, chief of the Hanau artillery during the Burgoyne

campaign, which he found in the State Library at Cassel. This manuscript, of one hundred and seventy pages, which has never been published, details the fates and fortunes of Pausch and his men from May 15, 1776—the day they left Hanau—to the close of Burgoyne's last battle, October 7, 1777. Hanau is on the Main. The vessels in which they there embarked conveyed them to a transport at the mouth of the Waal, which took them to Spithead, to Quebec, and so to the river Sorel. The whole transit occupied three months and a half. To guard against desertion in passing down the Rhine, the vessels anchored in the middle of the river, or were moored on islands. The transport had been engaged in the Guinea slave trade, and so was fit for the German slave trade. She started with one recalcitrant gunner in chains.

The white slaves were, however, less discontented than their captain had anticipated. "They never forgot," he says, "to sing devotional hymns morning and evening—the offering due to their Almighty Protector." They slept six in each bed, probably just as the negroes had slept, but did not complain. Twenty transports set out together, but were scattered by a storm which broke the mainmast of the Hanau ship, the *Junio*, and made all on board despair. Soon after, the *Junio* on her solitary way encountered a little two-master which was at once pronounced by the English captain an American corsair or pirate, but turned out to be a French fishing-smack. This mistake was repeated more than once and was peculiarly distressing to Captain Pausch, because his cannon had been stowed away in the hold, and he had no more than a dozen muskets for his men, whose swords, also, were too short to be of any avail against boarding-pikes. The fear of Paul Jones was already widespread. Another mistake was taking an iceberg for a cliff of Newfoundland, a less ludicrous blunder than the British cruiser thinking Schooner Rock on Mount Desert an American vessel and opening fire upon it.

The command of Captain Pausch amounted to 123 men with six cannon. They arrived in Canada in health, yet were speedily attacked with diarrhoea, and about one-sixth of them, sometimes one-fourth, thus became non-combatants and continued so. Their chief did his utmost for their comfort as to rations, clothing, and quarters. His intentions were, however, often incapable of execution, owing to the high prices of every necessary. His journal incidentally gives curious details on the cost of living, which was fivefold that in Hanau.

The people whom he had before called Americans, after arriving in Canada he styles "rebels." Among camp rumors he mentions that an attack on St. Johns was expected on the 4th of September. It is scarcely possible that there was any ground for such a fear, but its existence delayed the British advance, which, had it begun earlier, might have taken Ticonderoga in 1776. Had Burgoyne started from this lake fortress the next spring, his progress must have been as triumphant as it proved tragical. Through neglect to consider the moral effect of the fighting at Valcour Island, Bancroft condemns Arnold. Arnold fought there against fivefold his number. He was overwhelmed as Leonidas was, but his sacrifice was a success. Arnold's heroism and that of his men made his conquerors afraid to move forward from Crown Point, or even to winter there. Pausch, who first met the rebels at Valcour, testifies to their firing so well as to sink one of his vessels, and firing still when their own were sinking. His minute account of this action must correct and complete those already in circulation.

After a useless blockade of the lake at Crown Point for a fortnight, the British retreated to

Canada. Life in winter-quarters at Montreal is well described. From first to last all orders were issued to Pausch in French, of which he knew something, but nothing of English. Sometimes when on detached service with an English force who were ignorant of German, he compares himself to David's "pelican of the wilderness" (Ps. 102, vi). His men were more homesick than he. They had, indeed, an unexpected luxury in each ration, and one unknown in modern armies, namely, a pound of excellent butter every week, and a daily dram of rum; but then there is no mention of beer, and the poorest red wine cost thirty-six kreutzers a bottle, and Madeira a dollar. Besides, many were in the hospital, and always, day and night as long as their breath held out, talked about brides and wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and relatives further removed, as well as the deviltries of their native villages.

Captain Pausch confesses that the English artillerymen were taller and stronger than his own, yet in a competitive drill and evolutions his battery gained the victory. The English adopted his style of swab and linstock or fuse, and yet stirred up in him bitter hostility by the rule of their service which prescribed that English officers should command Germans, while German officers should have no authority over English soldiers. He was also offended by British interference with his discipline, and an attempt to deprive his men of side-arms when off duty. But it angered him to the heart most of all that he was obliged to share in the quick step, perhaps double-quick. It may be he was as fat as *Falstaff*, and so naturally says:

"Such a march has never been made in Hesse nor in Prussia, nor in all the world except in a steeple-chase with fleet horses and dogs. It is ridiculous on parade, useless in war, since you cannot march a charging column in this way, and whoever should try to conduct thus an orderly retreat would not only come off badly, but would lay himself open to all manner of abuse from all the journalists of Europe and America."

In describing the charge of the Americans at Stillwater, however, he says they came on at the self-same double-quick, but were reported to be all drunk.

The journal of Captain Pausch is most copious in describing the three battles in which he and his battery bore an active part, namely, the naval action against Arnold on Lake Champlain, and the battles on the 19th of September and the 7th of October, the two last before the surrender of Burgoyne. No historian of these conflicts could fail to learn something he would be glad to know from the minutiae noted in the day-book of the Hessian officer. His courage and skill on all these occasions won special commendations from his superiors.

His notes concerning the Indian allies of the British confirm the American accounts of savage barbarities raging unrestrained. After most of the Indians had deserted and fled home to their wigwams, the remnant, he says, on the morning after an engagement, "had a fine time in plundering and according to their wretched custom, scalping the dead and wounded Americans." As scouts they were of no use, but on the eve of the last conflict "they came in bringing one prisoner half dead and two scalps which they had taken after their own neat fashion."

In the September struggle the Americans were finally repulsed. They had no artillery, and, at the sight and sound of Pausch's great guns, gave way as the Romans did when they were first confronted on the field of battle by the elephants of Pyrrhus. But in the October contest, perceiving that they had been more scared than hurt, they stormed and captured the batteries both of the Germans and English. The Captain went into the last fight with about forty artillery-

men and more than twice as many as an infantry support. Some he saw killed or wounded at their posts and others made prisoners, and at length found himself serving a cannon with only three helpers. Returning to camp, convinced that his command was annihilated, he discovered almost all of them there without even a wound. The truth was, that, the battle being waged amid thick underwood, it was easy for every one who chose to slip away unperceived. Few were they who did not see their opportunity and make the most of it. It was clear to him that they had given "leg-bail" early, or some of them would have had wounds to show.

The manuscript from which Mr. Stone's copy was made is imperfect. Between the 8th of June, 1777, and the 13th of September following there is no entry. It has been supposed that during these three months the Captain was too actively engaged for writing at all. This supposition runs counter to the fact that Burgoyne's artillery was doing no service whatever during much of his campaign. Besides, there is a similar gap in the diary stretching over forty-four days of the previous December and January—the most leisurely period of winter-quarters. Not one syllable respecting these six weeks is found in the Captain's day-book. But that book shows that the writer was in the habit of transmitting his daily records, either the first draft or a copy, to Hesse by every opportunity. It is natural to think that hundreds of notes were made by the Hanau chief relating to days as to which his manuscript, as we now have it, is silent. Those notes may be still extant, but not yet detected, in Hessian manuscript collections, public or private, and may turn up where least looked for.

A PHASE OF ENGLISH OPINION.

LONDON, October 1, 1885.

AN American observer who gathers his impression of England from the newspapers, must, I suppose, come to the conclusion that the English people are at the present moment keenly excited on public affairs, and that the country is distracted by political passions. Many obvious facts favor this impression. The Archbishop of Canterbury must believe that a great crisis is at hand, for he has just issued a series of petitions to heaven which he terms, with the intellectuality characteristic of official language, "prayers for the approaching election." Politicians high and low are all agog. Mr. Gladstone publishes an address to his constituents which is a pamphlet on all the main topics of the day, and forms a guide for inexperienced Liberal candidates. Mr. Chamberlain announces schemes for abolishing at the public expense half the evils of poverty. Mr. Morley denounces government by actual "soft speeches" and promised "hard cash." Mr. Parnell proclaims the approaching legislative independence of Ireland, and one English member after another replies that an independent Parliament in Ireland is incompatible with the existence of the British Empire. Conservatives of all types meanwhile denounce Mr. Gladstone and deride Mr. Chamberlain, and add to the general confusion by asserting that the Conservatives are the true friends of the Irish, and that by some curious hocus-pocus the Tories can keep order in Ireland while keeping on good terms with men whose whole policy is opposition to the law of the land, and that Tory statesmanship may achieve all that is valuable in Mr. Chamberlain's programme without the disturbance of vested rights or the increase of public taxation. Meanwhile the one indisputable fact is that the last reform bills have extended the suffrage to a class who have never before exercised power, and that a mob of poor and uneducated electors will in the course of a month or two be able, nominally at

least, to exercise predominant power over all things which depend upon the will of Parliament.

An American observer who notes these facts and a hundred like them, must, as I have said, draw the inference that the English people are passing through a period of vehement and even of revolutionary excitement. No conclusion, however, could be more entirely false. The present phase of public feeling is curious and noteworthy, but the last thing which any one who sees English life from the inside would assert is, that the nation displays passionate interest on any topic whatever. We may, indeed, be passing through the calm which precedes a storm, but for the moment the waves are still. I have no talent or taste for the part of a prophet. My aim in this letter is simply to describe the actual state of feeling among the classes of Englishmen with which alone I have any acquaintance—those classes, namely, who read and support the daily press. These classes may be no wiser or better than the large body of artisans or country laborers. But the persons whom I have in my mind have, on the whole, been hitherto the predominant power in English political life, and to ascertain their feeling at a given moment is a matter of curiosity, if not of importance.

The existing phase of opinion—a phase which one may well suspect to be very transitory—is marked by three characteristics.

The first, the salient, and the most indisputable of these features is the consciousness among well-to-do Englishmen of their own profound ignorance as to the wishes of the new electors. Every one forms his own conjectures as to the way in which the village householders will vote. One observer believes that they are deeply imbued with the kind of socialism natural to men who have always looked to the parish for relief; another holds that the laborers will be guided by the influence of Mr. Gladstone; a third asserts that they will be led by the squire or the parson; a fourth prophet is convinced—and this apparently is the predominant belief—that the laborers on the whole will as a body look for advice to the dissenting ministers. The one conclusion on which all who think seriously on the matter are substantially agreed, is, that any prediction with reference to the conduct of the new voters is nothing better than a guess. That this should be so must appear strange enough even to Americans, who understand English habits and sentiments far better than do Continental observers. Yet the reasons for this ignorance are not far to seek. One of the least satisfactory traits of English life is the separation of classes, and no class is so little known to those who do not belong to it as the agricultural population. The process, also, by which the inhabitants of cottages have come to be admitted among those whom a Frenchman would call "active citizens," has contributed to maintain the general ignorance of rural sentiment. The Parliamentary franchise has in their case been obtained without any serious struggle on the part of those claiming votes, or, to speak accurately, for whom votes were claimed. The £10 householders, or the artisans of the towns, had to press hard for their share of the suffrage. Their effort to obtain a recognized position in the body politic had at least the advantage of making known to their countrymen the views of the men who claimed a right to vote. The laborers, who have been given votes almost without the trouble of asking, have had no opportunity of forcing their wishes, their principles, or their prejudices upon the attention of the whole nation. The middle classes, moreover, had, before the great Reform Bill of 1832, taken an active part not only in municipal government, but in social and religious movements, and the workmen of the cities had be-

tween 1832 and 1866 displayed their virtues and their faults to the whole nation in the conduct of trade disputes. The "hands" were better known than liked by employers, but, after all, they were known. Laborers, on the other hand, who have lived in villages where no form of local government exists, and who have until recently been unable to combine in "unions," have not had any opportunity of exhibiting on any public stage either their merits or their faults as citizens, and if they have never, like the artisans, roused the censure or the hostility, have also hardly arrested the attention, of the wealthier members of the community.

To the mystery which at the present moment shrouds the wishes and opinions of the new electors must in the main be attributed the second peculiarity in the present state of feeling. This peculiarity is one for which it is extremely hard to find an appropriate name. It might perhaps be described as instability. The utterances of public men are marked by an extraordinary kind of uncertainty and vagueness. Whether the matter in hand be the disestablishment of the Church, the reform of the land laws, the relation of England to Ireland, or the foreign policy of the country, English politicians of all parties seem to be smitten with an incapacity for delivering any clear opinion whatever. Nothing illustrates this better than the eulogies bestowed by Mr. Gladstone's warmest admirers on his recent manifesto. It lays down, we are told, a platform on which all sections of the Liberal party can unite; its merit is that it is a creed which can be repeated with equal fervor by Lord Hartington, by Mr. Chamberlain, by Mr. Jesse Collins, by Mr. Goschen. It is supposed, that is to say, to supply formulas vague enough to be honestly subscribed to by men who entertain very different, if not actually opposed, political opinions. Whether flatterers who attribute this kind of merit to the late Premier's letter do justice to him or to it, need not now be discussed; the point to note is the satisfaction felt by Liberal critics at the authoritative promulgation of a vague political creed. No stronger proof could be given of the indefiniteness which marks the Liberalism of the day.

Nor is uncertainty of belief or of utterance peculiar to Liberal or Radical speakers. A similar instability deforms the speeches and proposals of Conservatives. Tory orators criticise Mr. Gladstone's mistakes or expose Mr. Chamberlain's fallacies, but they can do nothing else. Each and all of them are afraid of finding themselves in contradiction with the sentiments of their colleagues or with their own former assertions. They are hampered partly by the past: men who for years, both by word and vote, maintained the necessity for stringent Coercion Acts, and derided Bright's dictum that "force is no remedy," can hardly with comfort to themselves insist that Ireland must be governed by the ordinary law of the land, and that exceptional combinations against law can never justify exceptional legislation for the maintenance of order. They are hampered even more by their uncertainty as to the future. The incalculable element in all forecasts as to the policy even of next year is the bias of the new electors. Till doubt on this matter is removed, anything seems possible. There are persons of judgment who believe that the next Parliament will give the franchise to women, remodel the tenure of land, and grant Ireland everything which Mr. Parnell chooses to demand. There are persons of equally sound judgment who assert that the next Parliament will show by its action that the English nation are opposed to all fundamental change in our institutions. But whatever individuals may assert, it is pretty clear that the ordinary guides of opinion are haunted by a presentiment that anything is possible. It were unjust to believe that this

instability of feeling arises purely from political causes. The true source of uncertainty is to be found not in external influences, but in internal doubts. Leaders hesitate partly because they do not know how far they may depend on the support of their followers, but still more because their own convictions are shaken. Conservatives, to give one example of my meaning, are not quite certain whether in Ireland "force" really will or can prove a remedy for evils which violence has never yet cured, and Liberals are harassed by secret scepticism as to whether further concessions will remove discontent which has appeared to English observers to increase with each removal of a just ground for its existence.

The last and the most startling singularity or anomaly in the popular sentiment of the day is its calmness or apathy.

The form of government in England is about to undergo a pacific revolution. No one can tell for certain what will be the tendencies for good or bad of the new electors, who, technically at least, will be masters of the situation. Every one knows that, theoretically at least, the carrying out of any change which law can effect is within the bounds of possibility, and that the introduction of grave changes into the constitution and the policy of the state are certainties. Under such circumstances, one might expect to hear of wild hopes on the part of all to whom radical innovations might bring advantage, and of panic or passion on the part of every man whose fortune or importance is bound up with the maintenance of existing institutions. But such an expectation, however apparently rational, is not justified by anything in the state of public opinion. The country is for the moment equally incapable of enthusiasm and of fear. Mr. Trevelyan and a few other politicians who may consider themselves the original authors of recent reform acts, may believe that the laborers are filled with gratitude to the leaders who gained for them the right to vote, and are elated by hope of the blessings to be gained from the possession of the full rights of citizenship. But gratitude and hope easily find for themselves means for their adequate expression; and if thousands of farm laborers utter no sentiments of thankfulness and joy, we may reasonably attribute the absence of all expressions of emotion to the absence of any emotions which require to be expressed. In any case, it is clear that the middle-class Liberals whose votes enabled the late Government to carry through a reform of Parliament, are not at all unduly elated by the prospect of a House of Commons really representing the convictions of the householders throughout the country. But Englishmen of the present day, if they hope little, fear nothing from changes which not forty years ago would have seemed to every man not a fanatic or a fool to be the certain precursors of violence and anarchy. Mr. Chamberlain is not frightened at charges of Socialism or of confiscation, and, what is much odder, Lord Hartington shows no dread of schemes which seem to imply that the owners of landed property ought to pay a "ransom" for the lands which they are allowed to possess, and that it is the duty of the rich to relieve the poor from the worst evils of poverty. No class are in general more morbidly sensitive about their corporate interests than the clergy; nothing can be clearer than that within a very short time the disestablishment of the Church may become the question of the day. Yet English clergymen, though their own position and the property of the Church are menaced, display an unruffled calmness and a serene good-temper which may be very becoming in Christian evangelists who are threatened with loss of prestige or money, but which is rarely exhibited either by priests or laymen when threatened with spoliation. If there be a thing on which the citi-

zens of a great country are in general sensitive, it is national prestige and power; and Englishmen might naturally be expected to be even morbidly alarmed by any proposal to destroy the unity of the United Kingdom. Yet seemingly, at least, Mr. Parnell's undisguised resolution to break up the union with Ireland has excited among the mass of the English people neither panic nor indignation. Oddly enough, the strongest protests against the methods and the policy of Irish agitators have proceeded from John Bright. The honesty, the patriotism, and the vehemence of his language form an impressive contrast to the indifference, the silence, or the calumness of younger statesmen. It is, however, impossible not to recollect that John Bright is not only in years, but in character, an old man; and it is equally impossible not to suspect that his words represent the tone of a past, rather than the prevailing sentiment of the present generation. However this may be, the phase of opinion which I have tried to describe is assuredly well worth observation. In another letter I may attempt to analyze its causes; my object in this letter has been to note its existence and define its character.

A. V. DICEY.

Correspondence.

AN ENGLISH WATER-COLOR COLLECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I wish to commend to the American public the collection of English water-color drawings soon to open for exhibition in Boston. If it could be seen in New York and Philadelphia as well, I think it would be for the good of our art, for it is not only representative of the best water-color painting of England to-day, but of the best side of English art, which is in the water-color societies and not in the Royal Academy. I have had occasion in my letter to the *Nation* on the water-color exhibitions of this year, to notice several of the drawings included in this collection as the best of the year; and I believe that, with the exception of Mr. Watts's work, which is never in water color, this collection contains something of nearly all, if not all, the best and truest painters in England, and more really good art than is to be found in a Royal Academy exhibition on the average.

Its stay in America will be short, Mr. Blackburn tells me, and any negotiations leading to its being seen in New York and Philadelphia must be quickly undertaken. I hope that it may do much good in America by curing our water-colorists of the too prevalent tendency to mere slap-dash as the only way of expressing strength.

Yours truly, W. J. STILLMAN.
LONDON, September 27, 1885.

POST-OFFICE SINECURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It strikes me that in the matter of the reform of our civil service, we ought to insist that offices which pay their incumbents the salaries that our post-offices do in most of our cities, should be filled only by men who are in position to and willing to give the Government their entire services for the compensation, which is certainly large enough to secure efficient officers. One reason why there has always been such a scramble for these positions is the fact that, unlike good business houses, Uncle Sam pays for a year's services and gets in many instances hardly what would figure up a month; and thus it becomes a fat thing in connection with one's regular business.

That is the way of late it has been here, and I

note that the newly appointed Postmaster, who is paymaster in one of our corporations, proposes to "give" the Government two or three hours (9) of his valuable time. Is this business-like? Is it as it should be?—Yours, CIVIL SERVICE.

LOWELL, MASS., October 5, 1885.

THE SWISS CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a letter dated London, September 15, published in the last *Nation*, October 8, the writer says:

"The statesmen who in 1848 gave Switzerland a new constitution and a new life, were profoundly influenced by the lessons of American federalism. Indeed, a hasty glance at their work suggests an idea, which is at bottom profoundly erroneous, that Swiss politicians have achieved little else than the working out of a copy in small of their great American model."

All this is nearer the truth than Mr. A. V. Dicey is inclined to believe. Doctor Kern, who was for twenty-five years Ambassador from Switzerland at Paris, and previously the President of the Federal Polytechnic School at Zurich, was the framer of the Federal Constitution of the 12th September, 1848; and he told me a few years later that he had before him all the time the American Constitution, and followed it article by article as closely as was consistent with the previous political institutions and customs of the Swiss people.

JULES MARCOU.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., October 10, 1885.

FAVORITISM AND PERSECUTION AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Permit me to call attention to a little pamphlet published anonymously, at the beginning of this year, in Berlin and Leipzig, by the house of Wilhelm Friedrich. Under the title 'Die akademische Carrière der Gegenwart,' it discusses the treatment of privat-docents and the calling of new professors, and undertakes to expose the evils of a system "that has begun to sap the foundation of German credit (*Solidität*) at German universities."

We of America are unfortunately acquainted with many strange methods of selecting professors, but we hear with surprise that the German privat-docents are often systematically abused and persecuted, and we refuse to believe that scarcely one professor in thirty is appointed upon the ground of merit. In discussing the book recently with German scholars, we never heard its grave accusations denied, but we hold them to be exaggerated. Indeed, the sharpness and bitterness of the style suggest a personal interest incompatible with perfect calmness. It is probable that the author was badly treated at Tübingen.

The book has four chapters: 1. The Academic Aspirants (*Streber*). 2. The Trials (*Nöthe*) of the Docent. 3. Calls and Sham Calls. 4. (Proposed) Changes in the Method of Calling.

The trials of the docent are stated very effectively. At the outset of his career at a university, he must face two sorts of persons—the professors in his department and the social clubs of the university families. If he be poor, talented, and without strong friends, he is sure to be opposed by his Ordinarius as a dangerous rival for the students' fees. A powerful and hostile professor has a host of persecutions within reach: the *Habilitation* comes to resemble a Spanish bull-fight. There is no lecture-room to spare, no hour unoccupied, or no subject of lecture to assign; and, above all, direct and indirect slander may both ruin the docent in the estimation of the students, and destroy all chance of his promotion. As to the students, we believe them to be more independent than the author suggests.

But slander is the chosen work of the clubs. These are the social reunions which furnish the sole recreation of the small towns. Dominated by the women, who are supplied with all Faculty secrets by their *tiefsinnige* but obedient husbands, these clubs discuss and decide the gravest university matters. The childless women, being less engaged at home, are said to be the most virulent, and the hysterical are the hardest to please.

If the persecution of merit is outrageous, the conditions of success are degrading. One must be the slave and eloquent admirer of his Ordinarius, dance and skate industriously with the ladies, especially the old and faded, be a blind follower of the club, active in private theatricals and music, and, to make sure, marry a professor's daughter. In a word, success means toadyism. Woe to the young scholar who is too manly to bow before all these tyrants; he is already judged and condemned.

The second part of the book discusses the calling of new professors. While the ultimate power of appointing and calling is vested in the Minister of Education, the university faculties have at present the lion's share of the decision. As in the treatment of docents, we find the professors in this case also equally mean-spirited, while the women are a genuine "calamity." We are told of recommendations made to order, of favorable letters suppressed—in short, of all the wiles that ungenerous and unscrupulous people can practise. Nobody seems to consider the real fitness of the candidate; he ought to be rich, but he must be *congenial*.

Such are the doings of the "world's schoolmasters." We are acquainted with the prejudice of friends and relations, but we cannot believe with the author that 96 per cent. of the German professors are appointed by this prejudice. It is, however, fair to state that our observations were made in North Germany, while the author's criticism is directed mainly against the small universities of South Germany.

It is, of course, in the proposed remedies that the practical value of the book is to be sought. In the choice of professors and the promotion of privat-docents the author wishes not to suppress the advice of the Faculty, but to increase the authority of the Government, and to secure greater fairness by taking the judgment of non-university men. He develops his plan at length, but is wise enough not to call it perfect. In his judgment, it will at least drive the women out of university politics into the nursery. But he is not ungenerous. In case the *Professorenfrau* should be absolutely and persistently childless, she may adopt poor children, knit stockings for the orphans, make socks for the boys in Congo and Kamerun, or cultivate herself in music.

The little pamphlet is good reading. We believe that it will profoundly interest that large circle of your readers who justly respect and admire the German universities.—Respectfully,

W. D. T.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., October 3, 1885.

Notes.

At the same time that we welcome the removal of *Science* from Boston to New York, we can congratulate the publishers on the improved typography of this useful journal. The issue for October 9 has a timely article on Bulgaria and its inhabitants, with a folded map of Turkey in Europe. A novel feature is a Supplement, of which the most popular feature is an article, by Mr. J. Jastrow, on "Racial Characteristics of the Jews," illustrated by a "composite" derived by Mr. Galton from five photographs of

Jewish boy:—these last being also exhibited along with the "type," which is much the most attractive of the lot of faces.

The Messrs. Harper have concluded an arrangement with Mr. W. D. Howells by which all the new writings of that author—his novels, short stories, descriptive sketches, and dramatic pieces—will be exclusively at their disposal from the beginning of next year. Mr. Howells is also to contribute monthly to *Harper's Magazine*, beginning with the January number, an editorial department having a relation to literature corresponding to that which the "Editor's Easy Chair" has to society. The new department will probably be styled the "Editor's Study." It will be purely literary in its character—not a review of books, but a discussion of literary topics suggested by the salient features of current literature in America and Europe.

We are requested by the family of Ralph Waldo Emerson to say that a number of his letters to Carlyle appear to have been stolen. They wish to caution all persons against buying, selling, or publishing any papers purporting to be the originals of letters from Emerson to Carlyle, and to ask that any one who may hear of the existence of any such letters will do them the favor to inform them where the letters may be found. Address Mr. Edward W. Emerson, Concord, Mass. These manuscripts were all given by Carlyle to a member of Emerson's family, and the right of publication, of course, belongs to the writer's family by law.

Mr. Francis E. Abbot will shortly publish through Little, Brown & Co., Boston, a work entitled 'Organic Scientific Philosophy and Scientific Atheism.' It is based on two articles contributed to the *North American Review* in 1864, and a lecture given last summer before the Concord School of Philosophy.

Lotze's 'Outlines of Psychology,' translated by Prof. George T. Ladd, of Yale, will be ready December 1, as Ginn & Co. announce.

Canon Farrar's 'Success in Life,' with a brief biography of the author, is in the press of Cupples, Upham & Co.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have in press a Japanese story entitled 'A Captive of Love,' by Edward Greey, author of 'The Golden Lotus,' etc., and one of the translators of 'The Loyal Ronin.'

The sixth edition of Parkman's 'Montcalm and Wolfe' (Little, Brown & Co.) is before us—proof of the rapid popularity which this standard work has attained.

'Picturesque Russia and Greece,' by Leo De Colange, just published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, as one of their gift-books for this season, and dated 1886, is not a new book. It is simply a selection from a larger work called 'The Picturesque World,' published by the same firm in 1873.

Another gift-book recently issued by the same firm, and entitled 'Forest, Rock, and Stream,' twenty steel line-engravings by W. H. Bartlett and others, with descriptive text by N. P. Willis and others, is a selection of plates from a book published in London in 1849, with the title 'American Scenery.' The text is the same as in the old book, except that a few poems have been added to the prose descriptions.

Nothing flattering can be said of any of the figure pieces in the illustrated edition of Tennyson's Poetical Works just issued by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; nor can we believe that the designers themselves took much pleasure in them. On the other hand, the landscapes are few, but, as usual, much the best of the twenty-three woodcuts. The typographical execution is fair to the eye, but faulty proof-reading must be inferred when we meet with this grave error in "The Daisy":

"Nor knew he well what pleased us most,"

where, by a comical juxtaposition, *he* (for "we") can only refer to Columbus. So, on the next page but one,

"Sown in a wrinkle in the monstrous lip,

for "of." Defects like these are not compensated by gilt borders to the pages.

More pains in every way have been taken with the illustrated edition of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' which Ticknor & Co. offer as one of their holiday books. The result, however, so far as the designs are concerned, seems to us hardly less insufficient than that of the Tennyson volume. The majority of them are to us simply uninteresting, and we should much prefer in their stead the unadorned beauty of a well-studied page of letterpress.

We reach still a third grade of size and of pretentiousness in Whittier's 'Poems of Nature,' illustrated from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The difficulties of so large a page have not been successfully overcome in the choice of type: elegance has been missed, and this is particularly true of the verses placed opposite the pictures which interpret them. As for the artist's part, Mr. Kingsley's style is both marked and familiar to our magazine readers. His designs are generally lacking in coherency of motive, construction, and lighting, and his sense of perspective is very weak. Thus, the solitary tree in foliage in the middle distance of "Mount Chocorua" may be 500 feet high, to say nothing of the icy appearance of the stream and bank in the foreground, and the utter misrepresentation of the divine shape of Chocorua. Again, the relative position of the two vessels in the "Night after a Storm at Sea" is preposterous. Very dubious is the rainbow in the "Storm on Lake Asquam," and at all events the angry dropping cloud against which it is set is quite different from the "spent, broken clouds" called for by the poet's text. All the plates are not so fantastic, and in several the poetic quality pleases while the draughtsmanship is inoffensive, if not quite true.

E. & G. Goldsmid, Edinburgh, have issued the first volume of their long-promised 'Complete Catalogue of all the Publications of the Elzevier Presses at Leyden, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Utrecht,' which forms part of their "Bibliotheca Curiosa." It embraces the letters A—D. The introduction, by Mr. Edmund Goldsmid, acknowledges that the present work is "no more than a revised and abridged translation" of Willems; and that his revision has not corrected a dozen errors. But he has adopted for convenience an alphabetical arrangement.

In response to a request from the Paris Geographical Society, Mr. Joseph Moore, jr., F.R.G.S., has been forming a collection of photographs of this section of the United States for the Society's Album. He has been assisted in the work by officers of the great railway lines, by Mr. F. Gutekunst, and others.

Schliemann's shades have unearthed the vaults and treasures, and the very skulls, of the Trojans, and the relics are photographed and described and exhibited in museums, and yet Professor Forchhammer, that veteran Hellenist of the University of Kiel, remains unconvinced of the fact that Homer painted real men and things of Troy, as he knew them to be or to have been. On the contrary, "in the twenty-fifth Olympiad" of his life—he was born in 1803—the professor most solemnly reiterates, in a learned epitome which we find in the *Beilage* of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the Homeric theory which he matured while studying the topography of the Trojan plain, on the spot, half a century ago, and which he has since expounded and expanded in many wonderfully erudite works—namely, that the Iliad depicts not the clash and grapple of helmeted warriors, but the winter strife of the ele-

ments in the exceptionally exposed fields of the Scamander and Simois; that the Cyclic poets continued and completed the narrative down "to the burning of Troy—that is, to the total evaporation of the flood in midsummer," etc. Who, he asks, can doubt the correctness of this view after pondering on the "literal mention of cloud-gathering, of again and again returning mists, of totally flooded plains, of thunderbolt-ating Zeus, of Hera wrapt in a cloud, of Pallas stalking with the agis [wave], of the wandering of the gods to the Æthiopes, and on many allusions to kindred things?"

The German magazine *Auf der Höhe* will be merged in Paul Lindau's *Nord und Süd* at the end of the year. Its editor, Sacher-Masoch, writes: "After having suffered from the measles in September, 1885, and lost my son in March, 1884, I have become afflicted with an ocular disease which is getting more and more serious, thus making it impossible for me to read and prepare manuscripts; and besides this, the desire for solitude and seclusion from the world is becoming stronger every day."

The well-edited *Vom Fels zum Meer* (New York: F. W. Christern) has been materially enlarged and beautified with the October number. A folio panorama of the incomparable Ring-Strasse in Vienna is one of its attractions.

Among Novello, Ewer & Co.'s latest musical publications are Dvořák's "Spectre Bride" and "A Patriotic Hymn," F. H. Cowen's "Sleeping Beauty," T. Anderson's "Yule-tide," H. E. Hodson's cantata, "The Golden Legend," and Gounod's "Mors et Vita." In accuracy and clearness of print the Novello edition is among English publications what Breitkopf & Härtel's is among German editions; and nothing better could be said in commendation of it than that it is the edition of choral works commonly used by Mr. Theodore Thomas.

Apropos of Leopardi, writes still another correspondent, some readers may like to know of a recent Italian publication, 'Studio su Giacomo Leopardi,' a posthumous work of Prof. F. de Sanctis, of the University of Naples, edited by Prof. R. Bonari (Naples, 1885). We will add that No. 467 of Virchow and Holtzendorff's "Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge," just received from Carl Habel in Berlin, is 'Giacconi Leopardi,' by Prof. Dr. F. Zschech.

No. 217 of the same publisher's "Zeit- und Streit-Fragen" treats of a topic discussed in our last issue by Professor Dicey, viz., 'Das Referendum in der Schweiz'; the essayist being Johann Adolph Herzog.

The last two issues of the Shakspeare Quarto Facsimiles are perhaps the best illustration of the value of the series to students of Shakspeare's text. They are of the two copies of "Lear" known as the first and second quartos of 1608. Of these the earlier, the so-called Pide Bull edition, considered surreptitious, was so full of errors that an attempt at revision was made while it was in progress, and consequently revised and unrevised sheets got bound up together, for the confusion of editors; it thus happens that of six copies collated only two agree. The second quarto is proved to have been printed from this; and incidentally the editor expresses his surprise at the late Mr. Grant White's statement that the priority could not be settled. It is of more interest that Mr. Daniel, who furnishes the Introduction, offers further support to his theory that the first folio was printed, in the case of "Lear," from a quarto copy corrected from the theatre's manuscript, and not from the latter directly; though his proof is not so complete as it was in the case of "Richard III." The varying states of the text may be clearly seen from these remarks, and the great convenience, if not necessity, of the thorough Shaksperian having the co-

ples at hand. The two volumes just published place the complete quarto text before us for the first time, in lithographic facsimile, with stars and daggers to show each line that differs from the folio. Of the few emendations which Mr. Daniel suggests we can only say that they are slight and seem reasonable. Fifteen of these quartos have already been issued, at the low subscription price of 6s., raised after publication to 10s. 6d. (London: B. Quaritch). Between twenty and twenty-five more will be printed.

—The first volume of a curious work of reference has lately been issued under the style of 'Alden's Cyclopædia of Universal Literature' (New York: John B. Alden). It furnishes an excellent oblique illustration of the advantages of a division of labors among compilers; for only by the aid of special dictionaries could it have been made, and after it is done it glares with those defects which are only possible to ambitious omniscience. Its 478 pages extend only from Abbot to Arnold, and the names included are fairly representative of the better known foreign literatures, particularly the Spanish, thanks to Ticknor, and the Greek; but it is in the American department that it relies for distinction, and its thoroughness in this may be judged by the fact that it sweeps from Hannah Adams, the first female author, whose venture had the phenomenal financial success of paying her debts and allowing her "to put out a small sum at interest," to Mrs. Allerton, the Kansas poetess, whose verses "are imbued with the fresh, vigorous spirit of civilized life on the broad fertile prairies." Under the circumstances it was inevitable that it should be highly spiced with theology, which occupies so much of American "literature." Not much can be said for the biographical notices, which are not condensed with intelligence from the obvious sources; but that does not matter, for the feature of the work is its extracts. We have never seen a more melancholy illustration of the way in which mediocrity in literature at last dribbles away to death, or been more impressed with the dead weight of classicism that time carries. Of course there are essays of Addison, and stories of Andersen, and songs of Anacreon; but what can be said of twenty fine-printed pages of Alison's prose, fifteen of the Duke of Argyll's, six of John Abercrombie's, and ten of Miss Aleott's? What will be done with Macaulay, Swift, Adam Smith, and Dickens in their turn we forbear to guess, but some hint of it may be found in the fact that Edwin Arnold has twenty-six pages to Matthew Arnold's eight, and of the latter's prose the writer seems practically acquainted only with the 'Discourses in America.' Mr. Aldrich is the leading American poet of the letter A, and has five pages; the poems quoted are from early texts, and carelessly copied, and of them three have been suppressed by the author; of his prose works not one is mentioned by name. But sufficient indications of the quality of this cyclopædia have been given; the extracts from the authors with whom we are acquainted are, generally speaking, indiscriminating, and as to the others, most of whom have probably now found their last publisher, when we read their works we expect to buy them by the pound.

—The Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co., which may rightly claim priority of announcement for the *Weekly Reporters* east of the Mississippi River, has issued, under dates of October 5 and 6, initial numbers of the *Western Reporter*, under the editorship of Mr. Robert Desy, with Mr. Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Mr. James E. Briggs as associates; and of the *New England Reporter*, with Mr. James E. Briggs as editor, and Messrs. Abbott and Desy associates. The first number of the *Western Reporter*, contain-

ing eighty pages, and reporting twenty-three cases decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio between February 24 and June 16, may be taken as a favorable specimen of what the publishers promise. At first glance the form adopted, a double-column page about the size used in the well-known 'Abbott's National Digest,' strikes one unfavorably, and the type, brevier size, is smaller than is commonly used in Reports. But a very little use will discover that the excellent quality of the paper, the black ink, and the smooth impression, together with the short line of type, make the page easy and pleasant to read. An excellent departure is made in the head-notes, which, instead of being in the usual fine print, are in a rather larger type if anything than the text, and in addition to this advantage the novel idea has been adopted of emphasizing such words or phrases as contain the kernel of the head-note, by printing them in full-faced type. And this is so carefully done that the words in black-faced type, in nearly all cases, read as connectedly and smoothly as though they had been set out in a distinct paragraph; so that the busy lawyer can at a glance secure the main points of each case reported. Remarkable care has been exercised in making the typography aid in distinguishing the different parts of the text, and with marked success. The strong point in this number is the editorial work, which deserves nothing but most hearty commendation, and which would put to shame the work of most of the State reporters. While the opinions are reproduced *verbatim et literatim* from the records of the court, there are added, besides the head-notes, carefully prepared statements of each case, and concise abstracts of the briefs of counsel, retaining all citations of authorities; and, where needed, foot-notes and references to decisions of the United States Supreme Court. In all the added matter the first consideration seems to have been to furnish the lawyer as much valuable matter as possible, in such form as will enable him to use it with the least expenditure of time.

—We have been much amused by a pamphlet recently published by the owner of a "subscription" cook-book. "When the lady of the house opens the door"—so begin the "Instructions to Agents"—"look her *frankly* in the face, and say," etc.; and "when you have entered the house, *still looking her in the eye*, you can say," and so on. This advice is evidently important, for without it the Agent might appear with a sheepish or hang-dog air, in which case success would of course be hopeless; but what is to be done in case the door is opened by some one else than "the lady of the house"—by the small boy, for instance—the Agent is not told. But once in, and confronted by the Lady, the Agent must politely "point to a chair, and say 'Please sit down.' . . . Seat yourself beside her, place your open book on her lap, and say," etc., etc. These are among the general directions; we have space to mention hardly any of those adapted to special circumstances, which are, indeed, too numerous for mention. "If there happens to be a large chrome of the Pope in the room," the Agent is advised to "enlarge on the fish department," though why under these circumstances exclusively we fail to see, since people who get along without a large chrome of the Pope eat fish as often, if not so regularly, as those who enjoy this privilege. Of more general application is the direction "never, under any circumstances, permit yourself to be drawn into an argument with a customer." If the Lady replies, to the Agent's interesting address, that she "has two (more or less) Cook-Books already," he is to assure her that ladies who have ten and thirteen ("a fact") cook-books buy his. If she is "afraid the receipts are not good," about the best answer is to

say that you yourself have used it, . . . and proved the receipts to be good. *There is no answer to this, except to accuse you of lying.*" If the Lady remarks that she doesn't "like the subscription plan of buying books," the Agent is to assure her that "all the best class of books are sold in that way now." Finally, the Agent is cautioned against a little game which the Lady, in her turn, may try: "I may see you again when you are delivering, and possibly I may take a copy then." *This is an attempt to get rid of you.*"

—The will of George Fox is the greatest curiosity in Mr. Henry F. Waters's tenth instalment of "Genealogical Gleanings in England," printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October. "I do give to Thomas Lower," it begins, "my saddle and bridle they are at John Nelson's and spurs and Boots inward leathers and the New England Indian Bible," etc. "And Sarah," continued the testator, addressing his step-daughter, the wife of William Mende, "thou may give Sarah Fre-kelton halfe a guinea for she hath been serviceable to me an honest carefull young woman G. F." The will of Bold Boughy, Esq., Warden of the Fleet, 17 October, 1699, is also quaint reading. "Whereas," said this unfortunate matrimonial adventurer, "since my marriage with Jane the widow & relict of William Coley, Esq., by whom I have had no children, and who either hath or pretended to have a reasonable good estate, which I have not wasted or intermeddled with; since which marriage I have lived but an uncomfortable life; I do therefore give and bequeath unto my said wife, for her better support," etc. In New England the name Boughy was written phonetically Boffee. Peter Hodges, "late of East West Guersey in America, planter," devises certain real estate near Burlington, N. J., "to my dearly and well beloved friend Elizabeth Willis, spinster, whom I intended for my lawful wife." John Cooper, again, leaves his wife the "benefit" of forty pounds during her widowhood, the sum to be divided afterwards between his brother and sister. "Yet notwithstanding if it shall please God to afflict my wife in any of his providences towards her that shee hath neede of all that I have," then the bequest to his own kin shall be void, "and shall not be exported from her." Such are some of the humane aspects of the documents here reproduced by Mr. Waters. The genealogical and historical interest, as in the case of Wheatland, Parris, Fish, Horsford, etc., is still greater. The Rev. F. J. Poynton, rector of Kelston, near Bath, England, writes as to John Harvard that he suspects the name to be "one of the many representations of the old name Hertford or Harford"—the latter form being extremely common in the west of England. He traces, in fact, the successive changes down to Harvard in the Marshfield parish registers. Mr. G. D. Scull contributes some important documents relating to the Rev. Hugh Peters, including one from Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, Mass., who writes to Peters on December 27, 1645, "Toleration of all upon pretence of Conscience I thanke God my soul abhors it." Early next year we are promised the Cleveland Genealogy, which takes account of both the Northern and the Southern branches of this family, viz., descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., 1635, the ancestor of President Cleveland, and descendants of Alexander Cleveland, of Bull Run, Va., 1635.

—Poetry, music, and pictorial art have entered into a charming combination in the collection of 'St. Nicholas Songs' printed by the Century Company. Most of the poetry appeared originally in the *St. Nicholas* magazine, and the music was written by American and English com-

posers—among whom we note the familiar names of Damrosch, Gilchrist, Warren, R. Hoffman, Mosenthal, Millard, Molloy, Hatton, Foote, Bristow, Schlesinger, W. S. Pratt, the editor, and others. There are 112 songs by thirty-two composers, and 149 illustrations, many of them as amusing as they are appropriate. Of course real originality in music at the present day requires harmonic and rhythmic complications which would have been out of place in a collection of this sort; but from every other point of view these songs are interesting, and quite as good, at any rate, as our average magazine literature. The editor states that "the music is meant to be truly interpretative of the words"; and in general this claim may be allowed. But on page 19 occurs a passage which shows an amusing and quite Rossinian disregard for the text. That intellectual song "Hey! Diddle, Diddle" is set to allegro vivace time, but when it comes to the thrilling climax, "the dish ran away with the spoon," the composer puts in a "*molto ritenuto*," as if a dish were—a messenger boy.

—The illness of the compiler has delayed till the present year the issue of the reports of the observations of the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869, made by parties equipped under the instructions of Prof. J. H. C. Coffin, under the provisions of an appropriation of \$5,000 by Congress, made in response to the representations of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, and the American Philosophical Society and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. The nature of the scientific results of these observations has, of course, been a long time known through the medium of the various periodicals in which they were early published in brief. The infinitude of detail which characterizes all such work is now, however, for the first time made accessible to those who take interest in the successful accomplishment of similar work in the future. It will be well to recall that the astronomers and others who were amenable to the instructions of Professor Coffin—some twenty-five in all—were divided into three general parties, observing in the State of Iowa. Stationed at Burlington were Professor Coffin, Doctor Gould, Professor Young, Professor Mayer, and Miss Mitchell; at Mount Pleasant, Professor Watson, Professor Van Vleck, Doctor Morton, and Professor Pickering; while at Ottumwa were Professor Alexander, Professor Himes, and Professor Gummere. To the reports of all these individual observers Professor Coffin has added reports from a number of others not formally connected with the expeditions. The rich materials contributed in general observations and notes on the corona, by Doctor Gould; in spectral analysis, by Professor Young; and in photography, by the "Philadelphia Photographic Expedition," organized by Professor Morton, are especially valuable. The photographs taken during the phase of total eclipse are described, and engravings of several of them are appended to the volume. Copies of these photographs have been distributed to observatories and individuals, so far as the limited means at hand have allowed. The remarkable spectroscopic achievements of Professor Young on the occasion of this eclipse have long ago become part of the history of astronomy. The admirably precise method which he then for the first time essayed, of observing spectroscopically the time of absolute contact of the moon's limb with the sun's, is perhaps unsurpassed; and the notable line, 1474 K, which he discovered on this occasion in the spectrum of the sun's corona, still remains the most distinguishing spectroscopic feature of that object, and has not yet been identified in the spectrum of any terrestrial substance. This eclipse was also about the first in which a thorough search for supposed intra-Mercurial

planets was undertaken. The negative conclusions from Doctor Gould's careful work might well have been accepted by all observers of subsequent eclipses who have spent many precious moments in fruitless search for such objects.

—Tcheng-Ki-Tong, who now signs himself General Tcheng-Ki-Tong, encouraged by the success of his first book on China, will probably soon be ready with a second. He is now giving in the *Temps* a series of articles on the Theatre of the Chinese, full of details of private life and of allusions to things of all kinds that have nothing to do with the stage. He tells us, by the way, of "Chinese porcelain which is sold in China and which is not Chinese porcelain." He gives very amusing descriptions of the ceremonies of a Chinese banquet, tells us that his countrymen prefer, as many other people do, game and poultry to the fantastical dishes that travellers like to describe. "We do have a few special dishes," he admits: "*autrement ce ne serait vraiment pas la peine d'être chinois*." Toasts and after-dinner speeches are unknown in Chinese society; General Tcheng does not think that it is to be pitted on that account. Tcheng-Ki-Tong would not have been classed by Tom Hood among those who were in France without knowing the "lingo." His French is very idiomatic. He is thoroughly familiar with the technicalities of the stage, "*l'argot des coulisses*," and with what might be called the slang of polite society. He knows his *La Fontaine* and his *Molière* well and can quote them upon occasion, not directly and in so many words, but covertly, with an allusion to some passage well known to every educated Frenchman. Nor does he allow himself to be dazzled by the western civilization with which he is in contact. He takes a keen delight, while seeming to praise and admire, in showing the futility of certain pretensions, as when he tells us that in France "*nos porcelaines sont trop connues pour être appréciées à leur valeur artistique*." Incidentally the Chinese stage leads him to speak of marriage, of love-making, of the stereotyped ending of Chinese as well as of French comedies. Some officials and men of business, it seems, are not "more scrupulous in China than in Europe," and he adds, without taking pains to use quotation marks: "*les affaires, c'est partout l'argent des autres*."

SANBORN'S JOHN BROWN.

The Life and Letters of John Brown, Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE present year seems likely to be remarkable for its series of authoritative biographies of men prominent in American history or literature. A laborious and almost exhaustive effort in that line is Mr. Sanborn's memoir of John Brown. Three biographies of the same person have preceded this, but Mr. Redpath's was rather sensational and journalistic; Mr. R. D. Webb's was that of a transatlantic sympathizer, who necessarily took his facts at second-hand; while Mr. Sanborn's own sketch, prepared for the Torrington (Ct.) celebration, was merely preliminary to this larger work. For the first time we have now the full facts, the correspondence, the contemporary testimony upon which the whole story rests. These have been collected with unwearied care, and are reproduced with a fulness of detail that would be excessive but for the historic interest of the subject. The claim made for Captain Brown as "Liberator of Kansas and Martyr of Virginia" will doubtless call forth criticism, as does every attempt to insert an epigram in a title-page; but it must be admitted that Mr. Sanborn amply exhibits his evidence as well as his verdict.

John Brown belonged to that class of men, among whom Savonarola is the most conspicuous example, into whom a certain excess or over-concentration of mind enters just enough to inflame the imagination, ennoble the aim, and finally defeat the immediate undertaking. There is nothing in history finer than the long and arduous career of self-devotion in the Brown family during the Kansas struggle and after it; and the one or two early instances mentioned by Mr. Sanborn where the zeal of the sons needed a little spurring from the father, only make the subsequent self-sacrifice more interesting because more human. Mr. Sanborn's claim is, that in the long pursuit of this career—during much of which he and his sons were almost out-laws—Captain Brown committed but one act that could possibly be charged with cold-blooded cruelty; and that this—the Pottawatomie affair—really turned the scale in the history of Kansas, and so was justified not merely by its provocations, but by its results.

This affair is the key to John Brown's mental make-up. Brown was a true hero in the sense that he had a high purpose in view, to which he sacrificed everything in life and life itself. The question whether he was mentally sound, or whether, during his later years, he was off his balance and ought to have been under mild restraint and medical treatment, must be answered by the view we take of the massacre which Mr. Sanborn calls "the Pottawatomie executions." An execution implies the coöperation of judge, jury, counsel, witnesses, and the sheriff—in short, due process of law. None of these were present at Pottawatomie Creek on the 23d of May, 1856, but, instead of them, one man leading six others armed with cutlasses, under cover of darkness, to the cabins of five other men, knocking at their doors and butchering them in their night-clothes as they came out. This was no execution, but a carefully-planned midnight assassination. There is only one way to save both Brown's moral character and his mental equilibrium in the presence of such a transaction, and that is to assume that he was divinely inspired in the Old Testament sense, as Samuel was inspired when he hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal. This Mr. Sanborn assumes with such high assurance that we wonder why he "long refused to believe that Brown participated in these executions" (p. 281). Was his belief in Brown's divine inspiration incomplete until the proof of his participation in the massacres was complete?

When a writer is fully persuaded that his hero "believed himself to be, and in fact was, divinely inspired," all rough places in his career ought to become smooth. But the Pottawatomie ghost will not down even in Mr. Sanborn's sight; for we have a labored argument to show that if Brown was a murderer, so also were Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and all the generals of the Union armies. It was not thus that Samuel justified himself when he hewed Agag in pieces. "Thus saith the Lord" covered his act with such an awful sanction that it was quite needless to add that Saul killed all the rest of the Amalekites. It is not necessary to point out the distinction between a government and private persons as "executioners," or between battle and midnight assassination. The Phoenix Park murderers and the Destroying Angels of Brigham Young can be defended in the same way that Mr. Sanborn defends Brown. Civilized society could not exist if such defence were allowable. This part of Mr. Sanborn's work is so full of pernicious teaching that criticism is puzzled to know where to begin or to leave off. Before passing to other chapters, we shall notice only his frequent sarcastic references to ex-Governor Robinson of Kansas, who, it appears, at times severely condemned Brown for his conduct at Pottawatomie, and at other

times spoke of the affair as highly advantageous to the free-State cause, because "it had the effect to strike terror into the hearts of all pro-slavery men." This is like saying, for instance, that the slayer of Jim Fisk committed an atrocious crime, but that, according to human ken, the removal of Fisk was an advantage to society. Both propositions may be true. They certainly involve no inconsistency. The teleological point of view gets the better of the historical in Mr. Sanborn's book constantly. A reader who had no other guide would be led to believe that Brown brought on the war. He is spoken of (p. 119) as "the restorer of the Republic" in the sense and to the degree that Washington was its founder. Of course all persons who reject the theory of inspiration, and who do not believe that Brown was a vulgar murderer, will conclude that much thinking on the wrongs of slavery had unsettled his mind, and that he was not quite responsible for what he did, or caused to be done, at Pottawatomie.

As to the main enterprise with which the memory of Brown will be forever identified, there was in it nothing savage or brutal. He used to say that the mountains of the Virginia "Blue Ridge" were designed by the Almighty from the foundation of the world as an ultimate refuge for fugitive slaves; just as Bishop Meade records that Washington had selected the "East and West Fort" elevations as the place to which he should lead the remnant of his army, if defeated in the War of the Revolution. To some such spot he proposed to conduct whole families and plantations of fugitive slaves, from time to time; with the alternative, if hard pressed, of making a sortie with them for Canada. This is what he intended—or, to speak more strictly, often intended—for in the mind of a brooding enthusiast a project may take as many varying forms as *Hamlet* saw in the cloud; and thus it undoubtedly was with Brown. But whatever his plan or plans, there is very little doubt that when he had once taken the mighty responsibility of facing the power of the United States Government, his overstrained mind swerved again from its balance, and he amazed his followers by remaining at Harper's Ferry to their common destruction. As is often seen, again, in such cases, his intellect recovered its poise when the crisis was past, and he accepted as unflinchingly the part of martyr as he had planned to enact that of deliverer. All this is plain from Mr. Sanborn's book; and though it only confirms in this respect the impression that had been already formed by thoughtful students, it is much to have it in a shape so cogent and convincing.

Mr. Sanborn's work as annalist and editor has been done, as already intimated, with great research and thoroughness, and by the aid of vast accumulations of material. There is sometimes a certain amount of inflation in his tone, and there are more serious literary faults. It is curious to note in him how the habit of journalism works both ways—to condense comment, but to amplify quotation. A letter or two more or less may not seem much to one accustomed to the vast and elastic columns of a daily journal; but the accumulated citations swell a book far more rapidly. Yet so far as Captain Brown's letters are concerned, it may be doubted whether the editor has given us one too many, for Brown never wrote a line that did not show his idiosyncrasies; and these will be the subject of renewed study, for many years, from all possible points of view. Sometimes, on the other hand, the reader grows a little impatient with the introduction of other letters or documents, given in full, where a smaller portion would have sufficed; as when an entire page is given (p. 513) to a letter from Theodore Parker to Emerson, which is exceedingly interesting of itself, but of which only a

dozen lines relate to Brown. To balance this, there are other points where the author does not sufficiently amplify; as, for instance, in respect to Brown's refusal to be rescued. It is undoubtedly true, though Mr. Sanborn states it as probable only (p. 624), that it was Judge Russell who brought from Brown in Virginia this distinct announcement to his friends in Boston. But the book does not add, what is well known to be a fact, that Mrs. Brown was expressly sent for, by those friends, in the hope that her presence with her husband in prison might soften this magnanimous resolution on his part, and that if a rescue were attempted she might then be the medium of communication. This she was quite ready to do, it is understood, and had got so far as Boston when a telegraphic despatch was received from her husband, absolutely prohibiting her from coming to him, as if the writer comprehended the real purpose of her mission. It was not until after his trial and sentence that he consented to have her come. All this series of incidents—very important as illustrating the characters of both husband and wife, and also, perhaps, as indicating the fidelity of his Boston friends—is omitted by Mr. Sanborn. His only statement is: "When the struggle at Harper's Ferry was terminated and she knew that her husband's life-work was ended, she visited him and received his last messages" (p. 498).

Whatever faults may be found with the arrangement of the book, it covers a great deal of ground. It gives the most ample details as to John Brown's ancestry, childhood and youth; his home relations; his business life; his pioneer life in the Adirondacks; his career in Kansas, justly called the skirmish-ground of the Civil War; the maturing, interruption, and final consummation of his plans; the Virginia foray, and the final tragedy. Upon this last point so much has been written that it is hard to find new features in the event, though Mr. Sanborn has found them; but the part of the book in which most new light is thrown, next to the Kansas period, is the time of concealment in Virginia which preceded the final outbreak. The whole record of this is made intensely interesting, and nothing brings out more clearly the finer and more delicate traits in the Brown family than the letters of the sons during this period. Separated from those whom they loved most dearly—bound upon a desperate effort in behalf of man and women whom they had never even seen—they write uniformly in a tone nobler, because tenderer, than any that is recorded by Greek or Roman fame. "I would here say," writes Oliver, the youngest, to his mother, "that I think there is no good reason why any of us should be discouraged, for if we have done but one good act, life is not a failure" (p. 547). Watson, who was just twenty-four, and whose only child had been born in his absence, writes:

"We have only two black men with us now; one of these has a wife and seven children in slavery. I sometimes feel as if I could not make the sacrifice, but what would I want to do, were I in their place? . . . Ob, Bell, I do want to see you and the little fellow very much, but I must wait. There was a slave near here whose wife was sold off south, the other day, and he was found in Thomas Kennedy's orchard dead, the next morning. Cannot come home so long as such things are done here. . . . I sometimes think perhaps we shall not meet again. If we should not, you have an object to live for—to be a mother to our little Fred" (p. 549).

This, be it observed, was more than the Scriptural "remembering those that be in bonds as bound with them"—it was actually being bound, linked irrevocably with them. Both these young men lost their lives at Harper's Ferry; and Mr. C. W. Taylure, a South Carolinian, writes that when he gave the wounded Watson Brown a cup

of water—finding it "impossible not to feel respect to men who offer up their lives in support of their convictions"—he followed up this deed of mercy by the question, "What brought you here?" to which the young man simply answered, "Duty, sir" (p. 112). Thus much for the men; and during all this period the women whom they had left at home were living, for the sake of the enterprise, on a little mountain farm so high and cold that corn would not ripen there, and in such poverty that they could only pay postage on their letters by picking and selling whortleberries for that express purpose.

Mr. Sanborn's book will always remain the permanent *thesaurus* of knowledge in regard to John Brown and his enterprise; it can never be superseded, because no other writer will combine the same opportunities and the same zeal. It leaves the way open for a book of less than one-quarter the size, which shall give to all, and especially to the young, a brief and simple picture of the life of self-devotion here portrayed. As time goes on, this work of condensed estimate will be easier. Brown and his sons disarmed the prejudices of their captors even before they died. The tributes that have been paid to them by prejudiced eye-witnesses wound of themselves into a small volume, and the absence of a full biography of these and other tributes is a serious defect in the present volume. It would also be a great defect that Mr. Sanborn tells us next to nothing about John Brown's associates, did he not expressly inform us in his preface that he hopes to devote to them another volume.

RECENT NOVELS.

A Tinted Venus. By F. Anstey. D. Appleton & Co.

She's All the World to Me. By Hall Caine. Harper's Handy Series.

The Waters of Heracles. By E. D. Gerard. Harper's Handy Series.

Sweet Mace. By George Manville Fenn. Cassell & Co.

Silken Threads. By George Afteram. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

Nemesis, or, Tinted Vapors. By J. MacLaren Cobban. D. Appleton & Co.

The Bar-Sinister. Cassell & Co.

A New England Conscience. By Belle C. Greene. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. ANSTEY'S farcical romance, 'The Tinted Venus,' inevitably challenges comparison with 'Vice Versa.' It is better literary work, more rapid and direct, and attesting throughout the author's mastery of his idea and plan. The memory of it will be effaced sooner than that of 'Vice Versa,' because there is not that serious undercurrent which gives to impression a permanence never achieved by unalloyed extravagance. We do not laugh at it so heartily, because we are not compelled by daring originality of conceit. The story of a statue of Venus quickened to life by the touch of a man who has slipped a ring on her brazen finger, and claiming the unlucky wight as her own, has often been told in prose and verse. Mr. Anstey refers to one or two English renderings, and is probably familiar with 'La Venus d'Ile,' Prosper Mérimée's thrilling tragic version. When Leander Tweddle, hair-dresser, momentarily forgetful of his obligations as an engaged man, stung by the irenic chaff of an old sweetheart, slips his Matilda's ring on the curved finger of the marble Venus in Rosherwich Gardens, eager anticipation of awful consequences to the erring Leander is excited. The cleverness and fun of the story lie in the incongruity between the supernatural character of the events and the preëminent, unro-

mitting commonplaceness of Leander. After the first slight shock of alarm at seeing on his threshold the cold statue, now an inconveniently warm goddess, he applies himself briskly to the task of getting back Matilda's ring. Through all the harrowing complications that ensue he wastes no time in contemplating them with the eye of the imagination, or in idle speculation about their portentous strangeness. They excite him only because they may damage his business, impeach his respectability among the neighbors, and make a breach between him and Matilda. In avoiding and counteracting these calamities, he puts to noble use that astuteness which had led him to see profits accruing from "Tweddle's rejuvenator," "Tweddle's cream of coral" personally manufactured. In every exigency he displays that coolness which is sometimes the expression of trained intelligence, but seen to perfection oftenest in the absolutely prosaic and self-centred. As a passing acquaintance he is in every attitude entertaining, and, as a character study, acute and thorough. The lesser people keep up the farce with adequate spirit, but the naïveté of the Venus sometimes misleads point. She is not such an unfettered innocent as Mr. Gilbert's *Galatea*, but Mr. Gilbert has no scruple about pushing a ludicrous conception beyond the limits prescribed by decorum. Mr. Anstey, on the contrary, though free from literary prudery, rigidly foregoes the temptation of the equivocal.

There is nothing cheap about Hall Caine's novel, 'She's All the World to Me,' except the title, which is as misleading as it is unworthy. On the wild west coast of the Isle of Man he has heard and idealized the "history of a love that was lost and a love that was won, of death that had no sting and the grave that had no victory." He has written a poem in strength and beauty of idea, in artistic unity and completeness, in the harmony between the expression and the scenes, incidents, and thoughts presented. It inculcates no more direct moral than may be derived from an extended and sympathetic contemplation of life. Every day, somewhere, an heroic deed is impelling a weak or erring multitude toward well-doing and high-thinking; of the multitude, there are some to whom the nature of the heroism pleads so specially that the impulse becomes a controlling power. Christian Mvrea was weak, selfish, untrustworthy. Measured by just standards of human conduct, he had been in more than one way criminal; yet we may believe that the splendid devotion of Danny Fayle effected a moral revolution in the man, and that the memory of it would shine before him as a star lighting the way to better things than he had ever known. The author believes such a result to be possible, and his moral has a much wider significance than that of many works which discuss exclusively situations and sentiments of austere, conventional virtue. It is the moral inevitably taught by martyrdom even for a mistaken cause, and by that art which, representing only the sublime, the heroic, and the beautiful, is the highest.

'The Waters of Hercules' is burdened in the beginning with a discouraging Roman legend and a prologue, neither of which is essential to the development of a picturesque modern story. The author has poached on Maurice Jókai's ground, Southern Hungary and Rumania; but he has sagaciously concentrated his strength on the foreign loungers at the baths of Hercules, by the Djermus River. Count István Toluay, the valley-king, is, it is true, a prominent figure, but, being cosmopolitan by education, there are fewer obstacles to a successful delineation of him than are presented by the uncontaminated native of a superficially known region. All the romance centres round the search for the *Gaura Dracu-*

lut, a yawning abyss on the mountain side, discovery of which, in an almost impenetrable forest, is rendered doubly difficult by the myths and superstitions of a semi-pagan peasantry. Miss Gretchen Mohr, the indefatigable leader of the search party, imagines herself to be a singularly just and logical person. She certainly does her best to live up to the trying reputation of a *prie de logique*; but, as her friend Belita Francopazzi frequently observed with sorrow, being a German, she could not escape the national taint of sentimentality. Therefore, in addition to the desire for a striking contrast to the brilliancy of the valley-king, the author probably made Vincenz Komers distressingly unrepresentable in order to show that the sentiment which seduced Gretchen from the pursuit of happiness (mathematically reduced to known quantities, such as the possession of the largest and finest assortment of tangible possessions) was a spiritual exaltation, sweeping her beyond cognizance of stooping shoulders, a shuffling gait, and no eyesight worth mentioning. In the choice of characters to carry on the story, the author is particularly happy. The testy Englishman, with reverence for nothing but the British Constitution and the art of fishing, is an old caricature, but here has distinctly original improvements. He, with the *dulcissima*-eating Rumanian Countess, the Italian Countess Belita, the insouciant Kurz, and the archaeologists seeking rest, refreshment, and scientific facts, at the Government's expense, makes a company in which it is impossible to be dull. It is a pity that, in so good a book, so much indefinite description and loose phraseology may be found.

'Sweet Mace' is a romantic novel with the scene laid by the sea in Sussex, during the reign of King James the First. It is not in any sense historical, and the occasional spasms of antiquated phraseology do not seriously embarrass the flow of the narrative. In spite of the pretty name and gentle nature of the maiden who bears it, it is a very noisy novel, and would have been more enjoyable to a nervous generation if the author had gone about his work more quietly. We are intellectually deafened by the clashing of sabres, the crashing of shell, the long-echoing boom of exploding cannon and powder magazines, and the scolding of Mother Goodhugh, prolific both in prophetic imprecations and in wiles to make them good. But the story conducted with so much racket is ingenious and interesting. The characters are full of life, sometimes, as may be interred, a little too full. Master Peasegood and Father Brisdone are remarkably pleasant foils to the very hearty cannon-founder and all the blustering sea-rovers. Whether they go a-fishing, or talk theology, or smoke tobacco, in private contempt of royal anathema upon the weed, we delight in them, and in the easy, friendly relation between the prosperous representative of a church but newly established and the forlorn, hunted priest of a church whose glory had so recently been extinguished in the land. The device which relieves the despair into which the supposed death of Sweet Mace has plunged her father, the founder, and her lover, the captain of the pirate-crew, is startling, but close attention to the plot assures us that the circumstances are possible. As for the twin villains, Sir Mark Leslie and Mistress Anne Beckley, they no doubt found their punishment in the discomfort bred in the married estate by equally apportioned fickleness, vanity, and selfishness.

The apparent craze for mystery and its shadow, the detective, is not yet exhausted, but we are hopeful that its days are numbered. It is a kind of fiction easily produced by persons of some small ingenuity and a facility in scribbling—a facility which by no means implies an ability to

scribble to the amusement or instruction of any one whatever. The feeling that the whole class has worked itself out, is what makes us hopeful about an approaching lull in the production. To manufacture a marketable mystery, it is of course not necessary that the characters shall be more soulful than machines. Indeed, the machinists who give undivided attention to wire-pulling are the artists in their genre. He who does more, in the way of characterization, than to emphasize the peculiarly penetrating gleam of his pet detective's abnormally small gray eye, and the same detective's greatness in detecting, generally succeeds in providing the delectable morsel which is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring. Another error, commoner, and always fatal in 'prentice hands, is opening with a number of clues to the perpetrator of the murder, or burglary, or whatever phase of crime has most allured him. There is a seeming, but purely illusory, advantage in this method. Ingenuity, failing to work up sufficient evidence to convict one person, may be freshened and invigorated by remorseless pursuit of another. But this is hard work, and always ends in exhaustion and collapse. The only respectable way out is to convict the most unlikely. Then comes the obligation to run over the MS. and in art palpable hints, with intent to convince the reader that the end has been foreseen, provided for, and cunningly led up to. We cannot shake off the impression that the story, 'Silken Threads,' was constructed on a principle analogous to this. There are half-a-dozen people, any one of whom might have murdered Bryce Barclay, and most of the book is given to the vindictive pursuit of two. In two short chapters at the end the name of the murderer is revealed, with the method by which he effected the murder, and the means employed to convict him. The hint is to be found patly inserted in an early chapter.

'A Neme-is, or Tinted Vapors' has the merit of directness, and the novelty of a pair of clergymen in full tilt after the clues to a "strange disappearance." The reader very soon makes up his mind about the meaning of the disappearance of Mr. Lacroix, and has no more mental exercise than to follow the wildly misdirected, and therefore naturally futile, efforts of the Rev. Gerald Unwin to find the facts in the case. That half of the story represented in the title by "Neme-is" is peculiarly worthless, but the descriptive half belonging to the "Tinted Vapors" which, issuing from the chimneys of the Steinhardt chemical works, cast a scorching blight on animate and inanimate nature, is vivid and impressive. The mania for money-getting in an unhealthy, not to say filthy, occupation has transformed a once smiling Lancashire valley into an earthly hell. The people who toil from morning till night and sleep again till morning, in a poisoned atmosphere, ignorant of the beauty of a blue sky or a clear stream or a green tree, have the mental, moral, and physical development of imps. Of all this, Mr. Unwin, the narrator, discourses with sensibility and passion, and scores at the same time a rare success in making his disquisitions an integral part of his story. It is perhaps to be regretted that he paused so often to point out the "weirdness" of everything, since a nudge from an author is pretty sure death to appreciation.

To write a novel which shall help on a general agitation against a monstrous evil at once social and political, a high order of literary ability is as requisite as intense conviction. Mrs. Stowe was an abolitionist, but, before that, she was a story-teller. Though she had been filled to overflowing with a sense of the negro's wrongs, had she not known how to make those wrongs cry out to the popular imagination, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would have failed in its mission. The

author of 'The Bar-Sinister' is boiling over with abhorrence of Mormonism. She has extensive and accurate information about the system in all its pernicious ramifications, but she has none of the distinctive qualities of a novelist. She can excite neither interest in her plot nor sympathy with her people, and the fervor of her feeling vents itself in intemperate and frequently ungrammatical invective, which is as tiresome as it is useless. The principal incidents are necessarily disgusting, and that very necessity is demonstration that the subject is unfitted for treatment in fiction. The Mr. John Qumby of the tale is probably a representative specimen of the men who embrace a creed founded on fraud, fostered by lust, and depending for its perpetuity on the voluntary or enforced degradation of women. His repentance and recantation of Mormon doctrine are, like his conversion, matters of personal gratification, and there is not any doubt that he would incontinently become a Mahomedan should his business lead him to Turkey.

'A New England Conscience' is little more than a sketch of some of the strange, irrational forms of religious belief and worship which always are finding adherents in New England towns—the fungi without substance, shooting up in a night round the roots of the oak of orthodoxy. Illustrating through her characters the wide variations, both absurd and pathetic, in the New England conscience, the author gives us some notion of the peculiar susceptibility of the practical Yankee to spiritual aberration. Some of these characterizations are telling and novel, but the lady who expressed her intention to seek out Beethoven in heaven had probably been reading Miss Phelps assiduously. The slight romance is unimportant, and, though there are hints of power in the delineation of Desire Fielding, it is incomplete and inconsistent.

SCRIBNERS' STATISTICAL ATLAS.

Scribners' Statistical Atlas of the United States.

By Fletcher W. Hewes and Henry Gannett.
Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE present is a good time to get out a statistical atlas of this country. A comparison of the work before us with the atlas published by General Walker in 1874 shows how greatly the stock of available statistical information has been added to during the last decade, thanks, be it said in passing, largely to the labors and influence of General Walker himself. Nor is it only the supply of statistics which has grown: the demand for them has increased quite as rapidly. With the coming to the front of economic and administrative questions, and the more general understanding of the important part which statistical science must take in their proper settlement, there has sprung up a desire for full and accurate statistics upon all important matters. To the average man, however, tables of figures tell no tale. Their lessons must be put in another dress if he is to profit by them. The tables and their details must be given form and color. The census reports must be turned into an atlas in which the "present condition" and the "political, social, and industrial development" of the country are shown by "graphic methods."

This is what Messrs. Hewes and Gannett have undertaken to do. No one who turns over their 151 plates can doubt that they have labored faithfully, intelligently, and withal successfully to attain their end. Many of the maps are wonderfully suggestive. Thus, that which shows the political complexion of each county in the United States at the election of 1880 cannot fail to raise the question how it came about that some counties are overwhelmingly Republican, while others, it may be next adjoining, are as heavily

Democratic. The answer may be found, perhaps, in the topographical or climatic conditions of one or the other group; in the original character of their settlement; in the circumstance that a half-century ago one of them was interested in an industry which it was supposed a protective tariff would benefit; in the fact that in the thirties a knot of determined residents of one took up abolition principles; that in the fifties there was a bitter personal feud between the popular political leaders in the two; or that in the seventies the local government in one set had become very corrupt, and in the other had remained reasonably decent. The knowledge that in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, in a region in which the negro vote is inconsiderable, there is a continuous tract of land in area larger than Massachusetts, comprising numerous counties, every one of which is Republican, would modify not a few impressions as to the solidity of the "Solid South." Still more surprising would it be to learn that Garfield carried a couple of Arkansas counties in which the colored vote is proportionably not one-nineteenth as heavy as it is in Boston.

The material for any amount of study, investigation, and discussion is furnished by the maps which show respectively the relative membership in Protestant churches and the proportionate number of illiterates to total population, and which, when taken together, apparently indicate that the church is usually strongest in the most ignorant communities. The maps which make clear the enormous preponderance in the South of the very "uncavalier" sects of Baptists and Methodists, ought to suggest to every one who is not a professional stump-speaker the absurdity of tracing all Southern peculiarities to the manners and customs of the Cavaliers. Most persons would rub their eyes and look again to see if there was not a mistake somewhere, when the map setting forth the comparative proportion of the total population employed in various occupations showed that there were relatively more persons engaged in money-making in the far Southern States than in any other portion of the country east of the Mississippi River. The list of pregnant suggestions which may be drawn from the Atlas could be indefinitely extended, for the plates portray the growth, political history, progress, population, mortality, education, religion, finance, commerce, agriculture, live-stock interests, manufactures, mining, fisheries, and transportation agencies of the country. There are maps, charts, and diagrams, as the case may be, for everything, whether it be the political complexion of the counties of the country or the number of mules and asses to the square mile; the location of the law schools or the annual manufacture of rolled brass; the per capita wealth by counties, or the deaths from nervous disorders; the yearly production of sulphur, or the proportion of Presbyterians to total population.

Indeed, if the scope of the work is open to any criticism, it is that it includes too much. There are plates and diagrams, making comparisons between States and sections, which are necessarily deceptive because of the inaccuracy or insufficiency of the statistics upon which they are based. For example, one map purports to show the relative prison population of the respective States. It is constructed from the figures furnished by the Tenth Census, but in the Census reports the "novice" was expressly warned "against confiding in any deductions drawn from comparisons which may be made between the number of prisoners in one State and in another." The "novice" is like enough to see the Atlas. Unfortunately he will find in it the comparison without the warning. As the Nation some time ago demonstrated, no reliance can safely be placed on the returns of true wealth

contained in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Censuses. In the Atlas there are a series of maps based upon these returns.

In a work whose contents are so varied the way in which the indexing is done is of prime importance. In this respect its compilers have left nothing to be desired. If you know even but vaguely what you want you can find it in a moment, or be satisfied that it is not in the book. The maps, charts, and diagrams have been designed with good judgment and practical sense. They are both comprehensive and minute, while the too common error of so loading them with names and details that they convey no clear impression to the eye, has been avoided. Certain classes of statistics, such as those relating to religion, were specially collected for the Atlas, but, of course, in most cases its compilers made use of those which are contained in the Census reports and the various unofficial statistical publications. It is to be regretted that in a few instances more care was not taken to discover and correct typographical and other errors in the statistics copied from these authorities. Thus, the hypsometric, temperature, and rainfall maps are a reproduction upon a smaller scale of those published in the first edition of the population volume of the Census, with all their errors as these were pointed out by the Nation at the time, including as well those which were subsequently corrected in the second edition as those which were not. The map showing the political complexion of the counties of the United States in 1880 is based upon the returns published in the *American Almanac*. In an almanac of the sort some typographical slips are inevitable. Ordinarily, however, such of them as occur among the election returns can be readily detected by any one familiar with the results of previous contests. A good many have been carried over from the *Almanac* to the Atlas; thus, following the former, in the latter, the counties of Banks and Douglas, in the State of Georgia, which ought to have been colored Democratic, appear as Republican, while on the other hand the counties of Cape May, N. J., Sumner, Kan., Sherburne, Minn., and Taney, Mo., and the Parish of Terrebonne, La., which voted for Garfield, are on the map given to Hancock.

When the amount of work involved in the preparation of the Atlas and the comparative novelty of some of it is considered, the number of errors which have struck us has not been great, though some of them it would seem, could have been very easily prevented. Such, for instance, is the statement on plate 7, that in 1832 neither Wirt nor Floyd carried any State, although in fact the former received the vote of Vermont and the latter that of South Carolina; or the blunder by which, on plate 51, a map showing by States the ratio of white persons over 21 unable to write to total white persons over 21, is said to show the ratio of white persons unable to write to total white persons—with the result that on opposite pages two different and differing maps are said to indicate the same thing. A similar mistake is made on the same plate with reference to the map showing the proportion of colored persons over 21 unable to write to total colored persons over 21. On plate 25, by an obvious misprint, grade 7 in the key appears to be uncolored. On the map giving the political complexion of counties in 1880, Jefferson County, Ark., and the Parish of East Carroll, La., are colored as if they were Democratic, although they gave in fact a Republican majority, while the counties of Johnson, Iowa, and Monroe, Ill., and the Parish of West Carroll, La., which voted for Hancock, are represented as having been carried by his opponent. General Weaver is deprived of one of the few counties in which he had

a plurality by the crediting of Douglas County, Mo., to Garfield.

The coloring on plate 7 of the map showing how the States voted in 1824 in such a way as to make it appear that Jackson and Adams represented one political leaning, and Clay and Crawford another, is perhaps only an error of judgment, but no such excuse can be made for portraying the Mormon vote in Utah in 1880 as Republican, as is done on plate 11. That class of religionists care little for either party, and if they prefer one to the other, the Republican is certainly not their favorite.

There are not many noticeable errors in the letterpress, though some have attracted our attention. For example, on page xlvii, it is said that 40 out of the 45 cities in the country having over 40,000 inhabitants are situated between the thirty-ninth and the forty-fourth parallels of north latitude. In fact, the cities of Charleston, Louisville, Minneapolis, Nashville, New Orleans, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Washington—ten in all—are outside these limits. On page xlix it is said that in Arizona, Nevada, Dakota, Minnesota, and California the foreign-born element forms more than half the total population, when what is meant is, that in numbers the foreigners are more than half as numerous as the natives.

In some instances the methods of reasoning followed are open to severe criticism. Particularly is this the case with reference to the discussion of the relative rates of natural increase among the native white, the colored, and the foreign white classes of our population. The conclusion arrived at is, that the growth of the first-named is most rapid. This may or may not be true, but much of what seems by the editors to be regarded as conclusive evidence in its favor is altogether irrelevant. Thus, in arguing for the superior fertility of our native stock, they begin by showing that the increase between 1870 and 1880 in the number of natives in the country was greater in proportion than that of the foreigners. This is, of course, utterly beside the question. Let us suppose an island which in 1830 had a population of 100 natives and 100 foreigners. In 1880 all of both of these classes are dead. The natives have left no descendants; the persons sprung from the foreigners number 200. They were all born on the island, and consequently a census taken in 1881 would report a native population of 200. *Ergo*, according to the editors of the Atlas, the native stock was the most productive. After making a good deal of this argument, the editors say that perhaps it will be objected to on the ground that among the natives are included children of foreign-born parents. To remove the objection they make the comparison between the rate of increase in the number of persons with native parentage and the number of persons of foreign parentage, and arrive at substantially the same result as before. It would be very strange if they did not, as the principle of the two methods of comparison is the same, and both are equally unsound, the only difference being that in one the vitiating element is introduced one generation further back than in the other.

It will be worth while to test the difference in the rates of natural increase as determined by the methods employed in the Atlas, and the true rates. The increase in the number of native whites from 1870 to 1880 was at the rate of 31.25 per cent.; in the number of persons of native white parentage, 28 per cent. The number of white inhabitants in 1870 was 33,589,377. In 1880 it was 43,402,971. The increase was 9,813,593. The immigration during the decade was 2,812,191. The increase due to an excess of births over deaths was therefore but 7,001,402, or at the rate of 20.84 per cent. The method of estimating the reproductive powers of the native stock by

the increase in the number of natives, is a favorite one with the editors of the Atlas; for later on they remark that an increase of 30 per cent. in the decade in the number of native inhabitants in the State of New York is a proof that the American race is not dying out.

In the discussion of the comparative rates of increase in the white and colored races, it is not easy to make out what is the proposition which it is wished to prove. All that is shown is that, during any considerable period of time, the number of white inhabitants of the country has increased more rapidly than of negro—something which no one of adequate information doubts, the apparent exception of the decade from 1870 to 1880 to the contrary notwithstanding. What the editors sometimes appear to have had in mind, however, is the much more important question of the relative rates of natural increase, the factor of immigration being eliminated. As since the census of 1810 there has been practically no colored immigration; as before 1820 the white immigration was inconsiderable, and since that time statistics of it have been preserved, it is easy to say just what proportion of the white increase during any decade was due to an excess of births over deaths, and what to the coming in of foreigners. As the point is of moment, and the treatment of it in the Atlas unsatisfactory, we will here separate the increase into its two component parts, as is done in the following table:

Decade.	White Increase, All Causes.	Immigration.	Natural.	Colored Increase, Natural.
1810-20.....	34.12	34.12	28.57
1820-30.....	34.03	1.83	32.20	31.41
1830-40.....	34.72	5.78	28.94	28.28
1840-50.....	37.74	12.30	25.44	26.61
1850-60.....	37.69	12.83	24.86	22.06
1860-70.....	24.76	9.00	15.76	9.86
1870-80.....	29.21	8.37	20.84	34.85

It is clear that the negro race in this country has never grown as fast as the white race at one time did, a large portion of the apparent gain in negro population between 1870 and 1880 being beyond all question fictitious. But whether the causes which have so steadily lowered the rate of increase among the whites, or others of like tendency, have had an equal influence upon the blacks, cannot be determined until another census shall give us data for a comparison with that of 1880. In the last twenty years the whites have gained by natural increase 42 per cent., the blacks 48 per cent.

THE ECSTASY OF WOE.

Die Wonne des Leids. Von Oswald Zimmermann. Leipzig: Carl Reissner. 1885.

GERMAN pessimism has never produced a more curious fruit than this little book. The author's deities are Hamerling, Wagner, and Schopenhauer, and his title is taken from one of Hamerling's poems, in which is contradicted the common notion that sadness is the source of poetry: "Joy alone is ever its only source; even where it seems to spring from bitterest sorrow, its fountain yet is in the *ecstasy of woe*." This "ecstasy of woe," or "*Wonne des Leids*," Zimmermann regards as a phase of emotion entirely distinct from pleasure or pain, pure and simple; and so long as it is not the outcome of morbid sensuality, he feels inclined to place it "higher than mere pleasure, higher even than pain, despite its ethical import." This "even," which we have

italicized, is a delicious pessimistic touch. Unfortunately, this ecstasy of woe is an emotion which Philistine souls are as incapable of experiencing or even conceiving as a blind man is of perceiving colors. The author is especially sarcastic on the Philistine newspaper critics who, instead of greeting his discovery of a new emotion as a scientific revelation, cracked poor jokes about it. He should console himself with the thought that it has always been so: the average man can conceive no use for the Promethean fire if he cannot light his cigar with it. A tone of scientific martyrdom is also assumed in the preface, where the author tells us that the first edition of his work was confiscated by the Austrian Staatsanwaltschaft, on account of his remarks on certain reprehensible and morbid manifestations of the "ecstasy of woe" in mediæval monasteries. These remarks have been removed in the new edition, and the book otherwise improved and enlarged.

Herr Zimmermann's ethical standpoint is infinitely exalted not only above that of the great masses who avoid the anguish of pain because "it hurts," but above that of the philosophers, from Spinoza and Kant to Bain and Spencer, who seem to look upon pain as an evil because it implies a lowering of the vital energies. Herr Zimmermann's doctrine is, that although an increase of intelligence is accompanied by an increased susceptibility to pain, there goes along with it, at the same time, a greater capacity of enduring the pain which has been recognized by the pessimistic mind as being inevitable. And then comes the final ethical attitude—for which the author coins the word "*Dionysian*"—which enables a superior mind not only to endure pain with indifference, but actually to derive pleasure from it; to use his own words: "*die dionysische Wirkung des Leids, die dahin geht dass der Mensch dem Schmerze Wonne abzugewinnen weiss.*"

This capacity of deriving delight from anguish—this Dionysian element, or ecstasy of woe—is, according to our author, the distinguishing trait of modern art and literature. Though most conspicuous in the music-dramas of Wagner, the poems of Hamerling and Lingg, and the novels of Turgeneff and Sacher-Masoch, traces of it are—as he endeavors to show in his chapters on "*Die Genieperiode*" and "*Die classisch-romantische Epoche*"—to be found throughout German literature, as in Goethe's poem "*Wonne der Wehmuth*," and in Heine *passim*. Other chapters are concerned with the ancient festivals of Dionysus and Aphrodite, the Mediæval Flagellantes, Mysticism, Beauty in Art and Nature, Death, and Love—in each of which spheres the writer endeavors to show mankind revelling in the luxury of woe. His reasoning unfortunately bears always the character of a *non sequitur*; for he soon forgets his emotional paradox—that the ecstasy of woe is a unique feeling, differing from ordinary pleasure—and contents himself with showing how often pleasurable and painful feelings are mingled in our experiences. He subscribes to Hartmann's assertion that "there is no pleasure which does not contain an element of grief, and no pain unmixed with pleasure"—to which there are obviously many exceptions, though as a general rule it holds good; and the chief interest of Herr Zimmermann's book lies in the copious illustrations of this theme which it furnishes.

If the author could have made up his mind to sacrifice his metaphysical fetish—the notion that the "ecstasy of woe" is something *sui generis* and capable of explaining anything—he might have rendered a real service to psychological research. He is right in claiming that pleasure mingled with woe is more potent than pleasure undiluted; but the reason of this strange phe-

nomemon is not, as he imagines, because pain itself yields a pleasure—because there is "Eine Lust am Schmerze," an ecstasy of woe, but simply because of the power of contrast. If a person suffering the pangs of home-sickness or of the loss of a friend is unwilling to purchase freedom from anguish at the cost of memory, this is not because the anguish itself is enjoyed and valued, but because all feeling has a regular pulsation or rhythm, so that hours of anguish are always interrupted by intervals of hope and happy reminiscence, which appear doubly delicious and dazzling by contrast with the dark depths of despair. Hence it is, also, that an uncertain lover gloats over the anguish of doubt and jealousy; for when the reaction of hope and confidence comes he enjoys an ecstasy of the imagination of which an always-confident lover has no conception.

There is another interesting point regarding these mingled feelings of joy and sadness, which is very inadequately treated by Herr Zimmermann, and which is one of the most perplexing and disputed problems in emotional psychology. Is there such a thing in fact as a mixed emotion? do pleasure and pain ever coalesce in one feeling? Nahlowsky gives a negative answer to this question. He thinks that the attention is fixed on only one feeling at a time, and that it is only their rapid succession which makes two feelings appear simultaneous. We prefer, however, the view of Hume, as expressed in his remarkable *Dissertation on the Passions*:

"If we consider the human mind, we shall observe that, with regard to the passions, it is not like a wind instrument of music, which, in running over all the notes, immediately loses the sound when the breath ceases; but rather resembles a string instrument, where, after each stroke, the vibrations still retain some sound, which gradually and insensibly decays. The imagination is extremely quick and agile, but the passions in comparison are slow and reticent; for which reason, when any object is presented which affords a variety of views to the one and emotions to the other, though the fancy may change its views with great celerity, each stroke will not produce a clear and distinct note of passion, but the one passion will always be mixed and confounded with the other."

This admirable passage explains very clearly why it is that the majority of our emotions are mixed moods, and why the pleasure of sadness, the "ecstasy of woe," is less of a paradox than it seems.

A Treatise on the Adjustment of Observations, with Applications to Geodetic Work and other Measures of Precision. By T. W. Wright, B.A., C.E., late Assistant Engineer U. S. Lake Survey. D. Van Nostrand. 8vo, pp. 437.

In the formation of the wonderful product of modern science, especially during the present century, perhaps no factor has been so potent as the conviction on the part of scientific men of the necessity of precision of measurement. Two results have followed from this conviction—first, an unwearied effort to attain absolute precision; and secondly, the knowledge that absolute precision is unattainable. Nevertheless, the unattainable must be continually striven after if the attainable is to be of any value. The old Greek philosopher Thales held that there is no such state of anything as perfect rest: everything is in a constant state of flux; the ultimate elements are always moving among themselves. That which in the time of Thales was merely a disputed hypothesis, is now known to be a physical fact. Nothing in the material universe ever remains for twenty-four consecutive hours in the same condition; and were our methods of observation sufficiently refined, we should undoubtedly find the statement equally true for any twenty-four consecutive seconds. Hence arises the impossibility of constructing any absolute standard of measurement. It will, no doubt, prove interest-

ing, especially to the general reader who has never been engaged in scientific work requiring measurements of precision, to notice two or three of the difficulties which, among others, render the attainment of absolute precision impossible.

The first great obstacle is change of temperature. Suppose that upon a straight metal bar, kept at a certain temperature, two fine marks are made, intended to be just one metre apart. Now, if the bar be exposed to varying temperatures, the distance between the two marks will constantly vary. This fact is known to every one acquainted with the elements of physics; but there is another fact not so generally known. If, after making the marks, the bar be exposed to considerable changes of temperature and is then brought to the same temperature as at first, the distance between the marks will not be the same as it was originally. Restoring its temperature exactly does not exactly restore the length of bar or the distance between the marks. The instruments which the observer employs are also affected. Thus, "if while the observer was measuring horizontal angles the sun shone on one side of his instrument, its adjustments would be so disturbed that good work could not be expected."

In certain kinds of measurement one of the most potent causes of error is atmospheric refraction. Thus, in determining the difference in elevation between two stations by "trigonometrical levelling," the discrepancies produced by refraction between observations made at different hours of the same day is often astonishing to the uninitiated. Mr. Wright says (p. 382):

"For example, in India, where in certain districts the triangulation has been carried for hundreds of miles over a level country, with stations ten or twelve miles apart and from eighteen to twenty-four feet high—just high enough to be mutually visible at the time of minimum refraction—numerous instances are recorded of the vertical angles varying through a range of six to nine minutes, corresponding to an apparent change of altitude of 100 to 150 feet in the course of 24 hours."

No satisfactory method of subjecting these variations to any fixed law has been found.

Another source of error is found in the constitution and temperament of the observer himself. Thus, in attempting to determine the exact instant at which a star passes over a meridian, some observers invariably fix it a little earlier, others a little later, than the true time. The more skilful and experienced the observer becomes, the more this error tends to become a fixed quantity, technically called his "personal equation," for which he always makes due allowance.

The above are only specimens of the numberless sources of uncertainty in all measurements. But the nicety of construction, the facility and exactness of adjustment of modern mathematical instruments, the skill with which they are handled, the refinement and ingenuity of the methods of making observations, have all become so great that the observer is able to obtain data from which, though still discrepant within narrow limits, he evolves results which excite the wonder and admiration of the ignorant, and answer all the requirements of practical life and scientific exactitude.

The points which we have briefly noticed, with many others of similar character, are also only briefly, but very clearly, treated by Mr. Wright. The construction, adjustment, and manipulation of instruments; the physical and mental condition which the observer should strive to attain; the methods of observation which he should follow, are only treated so far as is necessary to render intelligible that which is the main object of the book, namely, the course to be pursued when the observer transforms himself into the mathematician, and seeks to evolve from many

discordant results one which, on the whole, shall be more probable and more trustworthy than any afforded by observation alone. In doing this, the constant employment of the differential and integral calculus and the calculus of probabilities becomes necessary, and Mr. Wright uses them in the development and demonstration of his formulae with the ease, freedom, and clearness which come only from long-continued study and practice.

The number of original authorities cited by Mr. Wright, in every language in which anything of value can be found, is very great, and the manner in which they are referred to and in many instances commented on, makes it evident that he cites them not to parade his learning, but to confirm his statements, and to indicate the sources of information to those who may wish to study any point on a more extended scale than can be done in Mr. Wright's or in any other single work. Indeed, a bibliography of more than average extent might be made up from his pages.

Another characteristic of his treatise is the tone of common-sense and sobriety which pervades it. The author rides no hobby, and discusses doubtful points with none of that passion and apparently personal feeling which are so often found in the writings of German scientists. A noteworthy example of this is afforded by his discussion (p. 131, *et seq.*) of the question of the "rejection of observations." It often happens that in a long series of observations some one will be found to differ in a very marked degree from the "general run" of the rest of the series. The question immediately arises, What role shall be followed in deciding whether the discrepant observation shall be taken into account, or shall be wholly disregarded in the final adjustment? After discussing with judicial fairness the various criteria proposed by different authors, he gives one of his own remarkable for its simplicity and ease of application; but instead of insisting on its universality, he merely says that any observation which does not stand the test "should at least be bracketed and attention called to it." The final decision he relegates to common-sense and that feeling of fitness which results from long experience.

Although Mr. Wright's book contains much that is interesting to the general reader, it is eminently a professional treatise. The physicist, the astronomer, the engineer, and all others whose professional duties involve "measures of precision," by providing themselves with it and with the English translation of Kohlrausch's 'Physical Measurements' will find themselves, so far as books are concerned, in possession of sufficient aid to enable them to do good and praiseworthy work.

The English and Scottish Popular Ballads.

Edited by Francis James Child. Part III. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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